

QUEBEC SYSTEM  
GIVES MONOPOLY  
TO GOVERNMENT

Province With Some 2,500,000 People Has Drink Bill of \$20,000,000

LIQUOR STORES  
ON BEST CORNERS

United States Wets Said to Favor This System in Place of Prohibition

Because of the persistence with which the wets in the United States have put forward the system of liquor control in certain provinces in Canada, the Christian Science Monitor recently sent a staff correspondent to the border to make an investigation of conditions there. The result of his investigations appears in a series of articles, of which the following is the seventh.

MONTREAL (Staff Correspondence)—On five blocks of Peel Street running up from the Canadian National Railway and the Canadian Pacific stations at the gateway of this city there are 15 taverns, cafes and government stores where liquor is sold. Leading off from Peel Street one sees in the same distance at least half a dozen other liquor stores on connecting streets. The taverns have the old-time saloon doors, swinging on hinges and fitted to leave a gap at the top and bottom. Peel Street is an active, fashionable thoroughfare in the heart of Montreal, with its best corners monopolized by liquor stores. It is a typical illustration of what the Quebec system of government control of sales of liquor means.

Of the five Canadian provinces practicing various forms of government control, Quebec's is the system under which it is easiest to get a drink. Montreal is a tavern city, with 1,000,000 citizens, 60 per cent of them French Canadian. The province of Quebec is dominated by the French Canadian influence. Whereas Montreal is a bi-lingual city, the smaller city of Quebec with about 120,000 people has only about 10,000 English-speaking people. Quaint as the French Canadians may be considered by the casual tourists, it must be remembered that their racial attitude, social outlook and traditions are dissimilar to the Anglo-Saxon, and this is a vital factor in discussing the applicability of the Quebec Liquor Control System to the United States.

Quebec Not Anglo-Saxon  
"It is to be borne in mind," declared W. E. Raney, former Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario, "that Quebec is not an Anglo-Saxon state. Its civil law is the Code Napoleon. It boasts that its philosophy is the philosophy of Latin America. Its attitude to what we English-speaking North Americans call the social evils is toleration, regulation and moral suasion, and the liquor law of the Province of Quebec is consistent with French philosophy."

It is this Quebec system of liquor control which the wets of the United States would use to replace prohibition. The Quebec Liquor Control System was created in 1921, and in 10 weeks later, May 1, 1921, had put all legal liquor sales in the Province under government control. In brief, the system consists in giving the Government a liquor monopoly. Five commissioners are appointed, three in Montreal, two in Quebec, the chairman getting \$14,000, the vice-chairman \$10,000 and each of the other three \$8,000. They employ about 750 to 800 workers. The commission is a semi-independent official body carrying on "the trade" for the Quebec Government, and all profits go to the Government. The sale of hard spirits, and the sale of beer and wine are carried on separately.

Distilled spirits and strong drinks

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American Action Seen  
as Friendly Gesture

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 19

UNITED STATES' decision to permit British third-class tourists to enter New York without being subjected, as hitherto, to examination at Ellis Island, is welcomed here as a friendly gesture. The Morning Post compares it to the end of the Great Britain in making in the conference with Lincoln Andrews, to assist the United States in preventing rum-running.

BRITISH EXPORT  
OF WHISKY IS  
EXAGGERATED

Review Is Made of Liquor Trade—Sympathy With American Mission

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 19—The Sunday Observer, apropos the diplomatic exchanges now going on between British Government officials and the American commissioners headed by Lincoln C. Andrews, to tighten up the 1924 treaty machinery, publishes a review of the total liquor exports. Whereas the United States consumed in 1917 before prohibition 100,000,000 British proof gallons of whisky, it shows that, in 1925 according to trade reports less than 1,500,000 gallons found its way to the United States.

"While the export of 1,500,000 gallons with the object of evading the laws of a friendly state is highly objectionable, especially when carried on under the British flag," says the paper, "it is well to remember that it is almost a negligible figure, in view of the fact that the real problem of America is how to prevent the diversion of 13,000,000 gallons of industrial alcohol, as testified by the government chemist at the seat of inquiry. It is important, at the outset, to examine the available figures of British whisky exports, inasmuch as grossly exaggerated statements have been put in circulation by the opponents of prohibition."

Total Exports of Whisky  
These figures show, says the Observer, that the total exports of British and Northern Irish whisky to the whole world as well as the United States, Canada and other countries to which such liquors are permitted, finally shipped by British traders, were 10,000,000 gallons in 1913, 7,325,000 gallons in 1920, 8,373,000 gallons in 1924, and 7,361,000 gallons in 1925. Of the foregoing the United States received 1,287,500 gallons in 1913; 79,250 gallons in 1920, 132,500 gallons in 1924, and 297,300 gallons in 1925. In these same years Canada received 5,490,275 gallons; St. Pierre, Miquelon, and Labrador, N. F., 1,055, 973 gallons; the Bermudas, the Bahamas, the West Indies, Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo, 1,627,954 gallons; Mexico, 186,940 gallons; Guatemala and other Central American states, 846,737 gallons; China, Japan, Korea, Hongkong, and the Philippines 4,480,550 gallons; Belgium, 917,665 gallons.

Value of Shipments  
The f. o. b. value of the whisky shipped to the foregoing countries in 1925 was less than £4,000,000. Canada, the article says, consumes most of the British liquor imported and smuggles to the United States its own illicit product. Detailed figures for 1926 are not available, but in June, British trade navigation returns for the six months ending June 30 show a decline of 27 per cent in the exports to the British West Indies and "other countries" over the corresponding period of 1925.

"Ridley's Wine and Spirit Circular" for May observes: "Undoubtedly there are some very extravagant ideas about as to the extent of the shipments of Scotch whisky abroad and particularly to the scheduled area" (the United States).

The Observer expresses the belief that Mr. Andrews will find Great Britain willing to cooperate still further with the United States if a feasible plan can be devised, and refers to the action of the Imperial Conference in November, 1925, extending the three-mile limit, to the Anglo-American convention of May 22, 1924, proclaiming the right of searching British vessels, the approval of the patrol of the Bahamas.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Government Seeks to Make Wash-Day  
One of the Pleasantest of the Week

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 19—Wash day may be one of the pleasantest in the week. No, this is not an advertisement of any type of washing machine—it is a guarantee by the Government; which deems no task too humble for it to consider. "Home laundering," the Department of Agriculture says sagely, "is not just a matter of getting clothes snow white and smoothly ironed. The modern home-maker wants to know how to take the drudgery out of home-laundering and what methods to use so that her fabrics will give long and useful service."

The department, in a bulletin on "Methods and Equipment for Home Laundering," tells how all this can be done. If any one wants to know whether she can put the clothes to wash and make a cake or read a book

Tour of New Hampshire's Guests  
Ends With Their Arrival in Boston

Members of Party Enthusiastic Over the Reception Accorded Them and Scenic Beauties of State Which Were Unfolded to Them Day by Day

New Hampshire's own little publicity project, the entertainment of presidents and other officials of newspaper associations of 43 states, was brought to a close yesterday afternoon when the four big Boston and Maine buses which took them over approximately 700 miles of New Hampshire highways landed the party back in Boston.

There was no diversity of opinion as to the manner in which they had been entertained. The members of the party were unanimous in according to the people of New Hampshire the credit of as great a demonstration of hospitality as they had ever experienced. "It was wonderful," was the most common expression. "A president of the United States would have received no greater welcome."

Advertised for Weeks  
For weeks the local papers throughout the State had been advertising the coming of the party. There was not a city, town, or hamlet that had not made preparations to voice its welcome in a manner to carry conviction to the hearts of the visitors. In a sense, it was a "whirlwind tour." From morning to night throughout the seven days of the tour the visitors were whisked from place to place without the semblance of an interval of inactivity.

Men, women and children all took part in expressing the welcome. The tour was extended in such full measure to these guests from many states. Every town and city visited was in gala attire. Flags and bunting decorated homes and business buildings. Groups of children sang anthems. Women distributed flowers. Men extended handshakes with a pressure that expressed the fullness of their welcome.

In many places bands of music were playing as the buses rolled into town. In the town hall, or the common, the cortège was met by a band. In some places the tables had been set up, strewn with flowers and loaded down with light refreshments and great stacks of literature, setting forth the local attractions.

Their Money No Good  
Their money was no good—the money of these guests. Whatever they wanted was theirs for the asking.

MECCA PILGRIMS  
ARE PILLAGED

Strong Raiding Is Made Against Rastafarian Wababab—Intervention Asked

By Special Cable

CAIRO, July 19—Strong Egyptian opinion against Ibn Saud and the Wahabi régime in Hejaz is noticeable as a result of reports brought by the returning pilgrims whose safe return was celebrated with the usual ceremonies at the official reception of the Mahmal, at which the Premier represented King Faisal, who was absent in Alexandria.

Not only the casualties in the Muna Valley when the Mahmal escort in self-defense was compelled to fire on the attacking Wahabi tribesmen, but also the reports of the destruction of many highly venerated traditional shrines and mosques in the Moslem Holy Land by iconoclastic Nejdians.

Accounts are also given of excursions to which the pilgrims were subjected not only by the Wahabi forces but by the Egyptian army. The Wahabi pilgrims are stated to have descended on Hejaz at the pilgrimage season for the purpose of pillaging the devout visitors, and which purpose it is declared they carried out practically without interference by the Egyptian army. The pilgrims state that the Hejaz roads, especially between Mecca and Mount Ararat are infested with roving Bedouins who rob and maltreat travelers.

The culmination of all these happenings has resulted in a strong anti-Wahabi feeling here, and the loudly voiced demand that the rest of the Moslem world should declare Ibn Saud an unwanted intruder in Hejaz, and if he refuses to withdraw, to instruct Egypt with the task of ejecting him, as was done in Wahabism a century ago. Egypt is held to be the only state capable of assuming a mandate for the Islamic world, and administering Hejaz for the benefit of its inhabitants and Moslems everywhere.

SOUTH CAROLINA WILL  
NOT SUPPORT WETS

RALEIGH, N. C. (Special Correspondence)—South Carolina, Democratic to the core, will support no candidate for the Democratic nomination for President who is an opponent of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Gov. Thomas G. McLeod of that State is quoted in the papers throughout North Carolina as having declared at Asheville.

According to the Asheville Citizen-Gazette, McLeod was asked, "If South Carolina doesn't support him for the nomination, what will your State do in the general election?" And the story ran thus: "The Governor chuckled a hearty chuckle. Then he subsided into his chair and smiled."

BRIAND CABINET  
FALLS; HERRIOT  
TAKES UP REINS

Capital Levy May Be Necessary to Win Socialist Support—Consultations Held

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 19—Edouard Herriot, who took the unprecedented course of descending from the presidential chair and assuming the Briand-Caillaux Ministry on the ground that it was diminishing the parliamentary prerogatives and provoking a most dangerous, inopportune crisis, was nevertheless entrusted by President Doumergue with the task of forming a new Ministry. The Briand-Caillaux Ministry was defeated in the Chamber by 288 to 243 votes. Mr. Herriot believes he will complete the formation of a Cabinet today, but it is evident that difficulties which he did not anticipate are arising.

Losses Held on Radicals  
His action in producing an untimely upheaval is bitterly blamed in many quarters, and only a third of his own party followed him. He certainly lost his hold on the Radicals, but he can recover this if he is now successful. The Socialists, on whom he relied when last in power, refuse to join his Cabinet, but offer conditional support. This presumably means that Mr. Herriot must, if he desires Socialist assistance, propose a capital levy. Anatole de Monzie, in that case, would be Finance Minister, but the Center and Right would then oppose and a majority would be doubtful.

On the other hand, Mr. Herriot is seeking the collaboration of Raymond Poincaré, who, many political observers believe, is the one man who can by his authority restore the situation. M. Poincaré, as Finance Minister, would be certainly as firm as M. Caillaux, and displaying less personal aggressiveness, would have a wider following. Moreover, his prestige is greater and no dark saga in his career awakens passions. The Finance Minister, in present conditions, is veritable chief of the Government and, therefore, there is nothing derogatory to M. Poincaré's dignity in accepting his position.

Mr. Herriot and M. Poincaré held an important consultation. The dilemma is that if Mr. Herriot does not adopt Socialistic legislation, forming a truly left cabinet, he will not receive the Socialist vote, and unless he takes an entirely opposite course he will not receive the support of moderate men.

Disolution Favored  
The Marais group, which is one of the biggest in the Chamber, declines to follow M. Herriot's leadership in any case. It is recalled that M. Herriot's resignation was the result of the fact that he was unable to carry out a policy of combat, and M. Herriot is unreservedly condemned in many circles as having destroyed French confidence in credit. When he presented himself to the Chamber yesterday, he was defeated by his own party, and he was the object of a hostile manifestation by the crowd.

Nevertheless, in spite of handicaps it appears to be believed that Mr. Herriot will succeed in establishing a new cabinet, though the present character of such a ministry, whether a fighting ministry of the Left or an attempted ministry of national unity is not yet clear. Parliamentary prospects obviously cannot be discussed, but it is noteworthy that Senator, openly favoring the dissolution of the Chamber, the only solution of the ministerial crisis.

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If You Saw Meteor Fall Sunday  
Harvard Would Like to Know It

University Seeks News of Those Who Witnessed Phenomenon About 4:08 P. M. in Vicinity of Portland, Me.—Sends Questionnaire

The Harvard College Observatory today issued a questionnaire to the public, soliciting the co-operation of all persons in making a scientific investigation of a meteor which is reported to have fallen in the vicinity of Portland, Me., yesterday.

The meteor, it was explained, was seen at about 4:08 p. m., and persons who either heard or saw the phenomenon could render helpful service by sending information addressed to "Meteors, Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, Mass."

Of Much Technical Value  
"Photographs and even the most unskilful sketches are valuable," the announcement stated. "The changes in form of the train give us almost our only information about the winds of the highest atmosphere. The time of travel of the sound—minutes after the meteor, perhaps—helps to determine the temperature of the upper air."

The questions to which the Harvard authorities are seeking answers are as follows:  
Where were you when you saw the meteor? How far, and in what direction from a town?  
What was the time? Give error of watch. Standard or daylight?  
Over what point of the compass did the meteor appear? Over what did it disappear? Over what exploded? If you noted landmarks, get magnetic bearings with a compass, or write for directions about getting sun bearings.

Did You Note All This?  
What was the apparent altitude of the point of appearance? Of explosion? Of disappearance? This asks for the altitude as a fraction of the distance from the horizon to the zenith, or as a fraction of the altitude of the moon or a planet, if observed at the same time. Estimates in feet or in degrees are generally useless.

What were the direction and slope of the motion? Make a diagram.  
How long would you say the meteor was in flight, in seconds? How long did the train last?  
Describe the phenomena in general: form, size, color, train and noise. How long after seeing the explosion did you hear the noise?  
Indicating the value of the answers to such a questionnaire, the observatory officials pointed out that the public reports on the fireballs of Nov. 15 and Dec. 22, 1925, made possible a very complete account of these phenomena, and that this account is to appear in the August-September number of "Popular Astronomy," and in the "Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada."

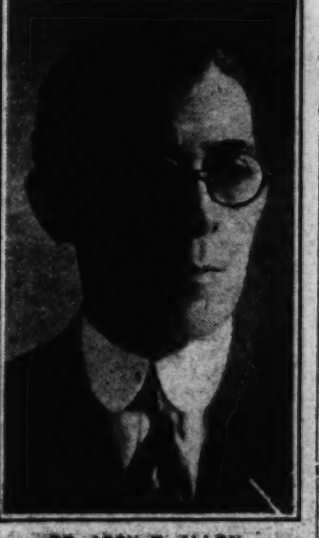
Good Roads Called Big Factor  
to Advancement of Education

North Carolina's Experiment Cited as Doubt Remover

RALEIGH, N. C. (Special Correspondence)—North Carolina's experience has been that good roads have done more for public education than any other factor, declared Dr. A. T. Allen, state superintendent of public instruction. He asserted that any State that is in doubt about whether it should adopt a progressive highway program should not hesitate longer, as, in his opinion, the educational returns would more than warrant aggressive action expressed in the expenditure of large sums of money.

"Good roads," said Dr. Allen, "have been our salvation. Without them no State can get very far educationally. I say that from experience. The rejuvenation of the rural school system in North Carolina began with the agitation for a constructive state-wide highway program, which was enacted into law in 1921, when an initial \$50,000,000 bond issue for good roads was authorized, and since then we have been on the upgrade."

Interesting Figures  
Since 1921, North Carolina has spent, including the Federal aid it has received, \$100,000,000 in building and improving 6200 miles of State highways. During the same period, it was pointed out by Dr. Allen, no less than \$125,000,000 has been spent



DR. A. T. ALLEN

on public education. The yearly average has been around \$25,000,000, while the total for last year was \$23,000,000. This, compared with less than \$1,000,000 spent in 1900, shows a phenomenal gain. However, the most aggressive period in school building in North Carolina has coincided with the road building period.

"For example," continued Mr. Allen, "there are now being erected 75 12-room rural schools in the State costing \$50,000 each. The most recent \$5,000,000 state fund authorized to be loaned the counties was spent on 120 projects, the 74 of the State's 100 counties. Four million dollars went to pay for buildings that had already been erected in anticipation of the fund. This \$5,000,000 fund followed the authorization of the two previous amounts of \$5,000,000 each, making \$15,000,000 in all that the State has loaned the counties with which to

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CHARLES M. UPHAM

LISTING SOUGHT  
OF NON-RESIDENT  
SCHOOL PUPILS

Finance Commission Asks Check on Students Who Pay No Tuition

Although non-resident pupils have paid into the treasury of the city of Boston \$4234.45 for their tuition since last December, the Finance Commission today sent to the Boston School Committee a communication in which it stated that it "believes from evidence obtained during an investigation that such schools as the Trade School, the High School of Commerce, the Mechanic Arts High School, the Clerical High School, and other schools furnishing specialized features, as well as the Boys' and Girls' Public Latin schools and the Teachers' College, have many non-resident pupils attending without the payment of tuition."

The commission proposes a complete enumeration of the pupils attending such special schools with data giving their residence and the names of their parents and their residences to protect the interests of the city.

The commission also wishes to call the attention of the school committee to the present system of rendering bills for tuition," the report said. "The school authorities depend upon the city collector to furnish information as to the non-payment of these bills. This produces a condition whereby the school authorities are often in ignorance as to who has paid and who has not paid."

New Plan Sought  
The commission suggests that some arrangement should be made with the city collector whereby the school authorities will be notified monthly of all unpaid bills for tuition. If this is done the school authorities will be able to check the payment more accurately and exclude from the schools those non-residents who have not paid their bills.

The commission details the result of the investigation which it began last October and the ready co-operation given it by the School Committee, Alexander Sullivan, business manager of the School Committee, and William H. Kennedy, dean of the Teachers' College.

Examination of the pupils attending the Teachers' College some months ago showed an attendance of 800 pupils. Further investigation was made into the status of about 200 cases and questionnaires were sent to these pupils with the result that about 21 of these pupils appeared to be non-residents.

"These cases were called to the attention of the business manager," said the commission in its report, "and bills were immediately rendered and pupils upon failure to pay were excluded from the school."

Charges Suspended  
"In some cases where the parents had formerly lived in Boston, but had recently moved away, tuition charges were suspended by the school committee upon the promise of the parents to return to the city. In other cases where the parents lived outside Boston, but the pupils were living with relatives in Boston."

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 1)

Know Something  
Then Write

is the advice of an editor to would-be authors. This, of course, has not been the basis of some "know-allers," but if you are about to take your pen in hand, it might pay you to read the article in

Tomorrow's  
MONITOR  
Women's Enterprise Page

WET POLLS MEAN  
NULLIFICATION,  
SAYS MR. BORAH

States May Vote to Amend, but Not to Constitute Constitution, He Declares

WAY TO ANARCHY IS  
SEEN IN REFERENDA

Nullification Is Classed With Dictatorship as Attack on Orderly Government

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 19—Attacking state referenda on prohibition, such as that to be held in New York as efforts to nullify the Constitution, and declaring that nullification "is the future, evasive betrayal of a nation," William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, opened his nationwide speech-making tour here yesterday.

Speaking under the auspices of the Protestant Ministers' Association in historic First Presbyterian Church, where Woodrow Wilson worshipped as a boy, Mr. Borah said that Bolshevism in Russia, Fascism in Italy, military dictatorship in Poland and nullification in the United States were in the same class—all attacks on constitutional government. Continuing, he said in part:

"When the debate on the liquor problem opened a few months ago, the question did not seem particularly important. It did not appear to be either interesting or significant. The discussion was over the modification of the Volstead Act, a little higher percentage of alcohol, but always within the Constitution, and therefore always nonintoxicating. The controversy had not proceeded far, however, until the most important issue that a self-governing people can ever be called upon to consider, forged its way to the front.

Nullification Proposed  
"Instead of a modification of the Volstead Act, we now have the nullification of the Constitution. The demand is now for intoxicating liquor within the Constitution. Instead of proceeding in an orderly way and as pointed out by the Constitution, to amend the Constitution, we are made to the principle of 'direct action.'"

"This is the issue that we now have to meet. It may be that it is within the power of the liquor interests to amend the Constitution, a thing which it is well within their right to undertake and within possibilities to achieve. But the power of asserting and without fear of the future that it is not within the power of the liquor interests to nullify the Constitution."

"If the Eighteenth Amendment was an injudicious distribution of power between the state and national governments, then the people can take it out of the Constitution in the same way and by the same process they wrote it into the Constitution. If it was a mistake, the people can be shown that it is a mistake, and they are wise enough and brave enough to take it out. If, on the other hand, after reconsideration and further reflection, the people conclude it was not a mistake, then under proper and sincere leadership, which will live up to it and maintain it."

"There is no possible excuse to invoke nullification under a system of government like ours. There is no law which may not be replaced. There is no provision of the Constitution which may not be rewritten, or wholly expunged. To preach nullification is to preach lawlessness—disregard for law—that ancient and persistent enemy of all republics."

"Familiar Arguments"  
"What are the arguments now advanced against following the orderly procedure of amending the Constitution? They are familiar arguments. They are the practices which are making a hell of Europe today. They are denying free speech, free press, liberty, individuality, and justice to countless millions. They are tracing every day's routine of life in blood. The first bugaboo that they are taking too long, that the method is tedious and cumbersome. That is the cardinal tenet of Fascism."

"It is said the Eighteenth Amendment is against conscience, oppressive, therefore disregard it. This is the practice of the law of property in Russia. We are told that the people are fanatics or wanting in judgment, and that they may not repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. That is the basis of military rule in Poland. Mob rule is mob rule, whether it is the mob of the street or the mob of the professional club, whether it is preached from a drygoods box or in a university chapel. Lynch law is lynch law whether you are lynching an individual or the Constitution."

"It will take far less time to amend the Constitution in the manner pointed out by the Constitution than it will take to convince the American people that nullification is a sound principle of government. The sublime intuition of a great and orderly people will never accept any such doctrine. It would be a monstrous thing. It would be national self-abasement before all the world."

"I venture to say there could be no greater exhibition of self-abasement of national degradation, than for this great people to leave the Eighteenth Amendment in the Constitution, and as some have said, forget it and go ahead and live in daily disregard of it. It presents an outlook of national weakness which language is inadequate to describe."

Orderly Way Open  
"If the diversities of the Eighteenth Amendment, now greatly interested for the first time in the principle of referenda, would submit a referendum in their respective states for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, they would







Wednesday evening until nine.

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NEW YORK



## REAL VALUE, NOT TRADITION. DUE STUDENT, SAYS REPORT

Superintendent's Committee Says Curriculum Should Be Adjusted to Meet Needs of Pupils—Tells How Study of English Can Be Stimulated

Emphasizing the importance of adjusting the curriculum to the needs of the student at the particular period in his life when the instruction is given, the superintendent's committee on the revision of the study of English in the Massachusetts elementary schools in its report also urges that inherent educational value should govern the choice of courses rather than mere tradition.

It declares, further, that the teacher shall be the guide, the leader, the comrade of the pupils in their progress toward educational goals and that these should become clearer to their vision and ever more desirable as the school life proceeds. Formerly, education was considered a preparation for living at some future time, it points out the traditional way to be honored because of its long use and the teacher was looked upon as disciplinarian who imposed education upon her pupils, while the school was more or less a place of incarceration.

### Change Has Been Gradual

While these concepts, it is explained, have been giving way during a number of years to more liberal viewpoints, and progressive communities have been following the newer ideals, it remains for the proposed new course of study officially to displace the old and officially require the new.

The report is one of progress only, setting forth aims and ideals. The committee will continue its work for another year in order to make the course complete, but it has set forth that the school should be made a happy place where the children live for because it interprets the world in which they find themselves and opens the door to greater enjoyment.

At joint conferences of the com-

mittee on English for the elementary grades and the committee on English for junior high schools a program of objectives was made out that there might be unbroken continuity in the presentation of the subject from the kindergarten through the high school course.

What have come to be known as the "seven cardinal principles" in education have been adopted as the subject matter for development, the lower grades taking them up simply and the higher ones amplifying them. These are: character, personal care and habits such as cleanliness, carriage, food, clothing, and so on; command of the fundamental processes, oral and written expression, arithmetic, penmanship, reading; worthy home membership; citizenship, vocation and the worthy use of leisure.

### Course to Be Worked Out

The course is to be worked out in four steps, the first including the kindergarten and primary period, that is, grades 1, 11 and 111; the second, grades 4, 5 and 6; the third, the junior high school including grades 7, 8, 9; fourth, the senior high school, or grades 10, 11, 12.

A series of illustrations of situations which have produced motivated activities are given as examples of what teachers may do in developing the work for their classes and to meet specific needs. Among them is the instance of a teacher who discouraged a boy because he could not only the most barren and meager responses to her efforts to develop oral English and written composition. Many of the pupils came from non-English-speaking homes of the poorest type, where there were no books, no tradition of even elementary culture, and little desire for it. The pupils had no realization of interesting things to talk about, so they were staid and dumb.

After a time the teacher undertook an experiment with the following plan. The industries of New England was the next subject that followed naturally in the geography unit, so the class was led to see that there was a very interesting and profitable way to get essential information by first-hand methods.

### Wrote to Trade Chambers

The class decided to write to the chambers of commerce of the leading cities of the section asking for illustrated, printed matter concerning the industries and commercial resources of those cities.

As this plan was worked out, the necessity for skill with words became obvious to the class. Competition for the privilege of writing the letter to be sent to a given city resulted in rapid improvement. In every case the pupil gave his home address in his request for material. The pupils were much impressed by the courteous and generous responses that came from these men of large business affairs. Naturally a boy who had never before received a letter by mail would talk eagerly and with unconscious power as he reported to his class the letter and the material he received from the city official or business man to whom he wrote. The present report covers only grades IV, V and VI.

The committee is composed of Miss Mary A. S. Muggs, assistant superintendent of schools in Fall River, chairman; Miss Olive G. Lovett, Bridgewater Normal School; Mrs. Florence I. Gay, primary supervisor, Falmouth; Miss Ellen C. Sweeney, principal Donaghy School, New Bedford; and Miss A. Rebecca Parsons, Paul Revere School, Revere.

## TO LIST PUPILS NOT RESIDENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

ton, a sworn statement was accepted by the school authorities to the effect that the pupil was making her home in Boston.

"The validity of these statements has always been questioned by the Finance Commission, because the facts clearly showed that the pupils were here with relatives for the purpose of getting a free education. Why the distinction was made the commission never could understand, but it believes it unfair to make a young woman from Revere pay, while a young woman from New York was allowed to file a sworn statement."

"In some other cases pupils living outside Boston for many years, who persisted in giving false information as to their residence, were penalized by the school committee by an order, directing the superintendent to withhold their diplomas for a period of six months after graduation."

The commission details at length the circumstances surrounding other cases which it investigated concerning a case at the Teachers' College where as the result of an inquiry being made in which a parent was placed under oath, \$529.08 was paid for three years' tuition in that institution.

## SUMMER LECTURES LISTED AT HARVARD

Professors Schlesinger, Abbott and Carver Scheduled

The Harvard Summer School announces three lectures, to be given by three Harvard College professors, which will be open to the general public, as well as to the students in the school, free of charge.

The first of the series was given this afternoon in Emerson Hall. The subject was "World Currents in American History" and the lecturer, Prof. Arthur M. Schlesinger, of Harvard's department of history. Professor Schlesinger is a graduate of Ohio State University, teaching there and at Iowa State University before coming to Harvard last year. Dr. Schlesinger is author of numerous works on various phases of American history, and has been editor of "Aids to History Teachers."

Wilbur C. Abbott, professor at Harvard since 1920, and before that professor of history at Yale for a dozen years, will give the second lecture of the series on tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in Emerson Hall. His subject is "Modern Revolutions."

The third lecture will be in Emerson Hall on Thursday, 8 o'clock, and the subject is, "Some Important Phases of the Population Problem." Prof. Thomas N. Carver, who will give the lecture, has been professor of political economy at Harvard since 1902, having degrees from Southern California, Cornell and Johns Hopkins, and teaching at Oberlin for six years.

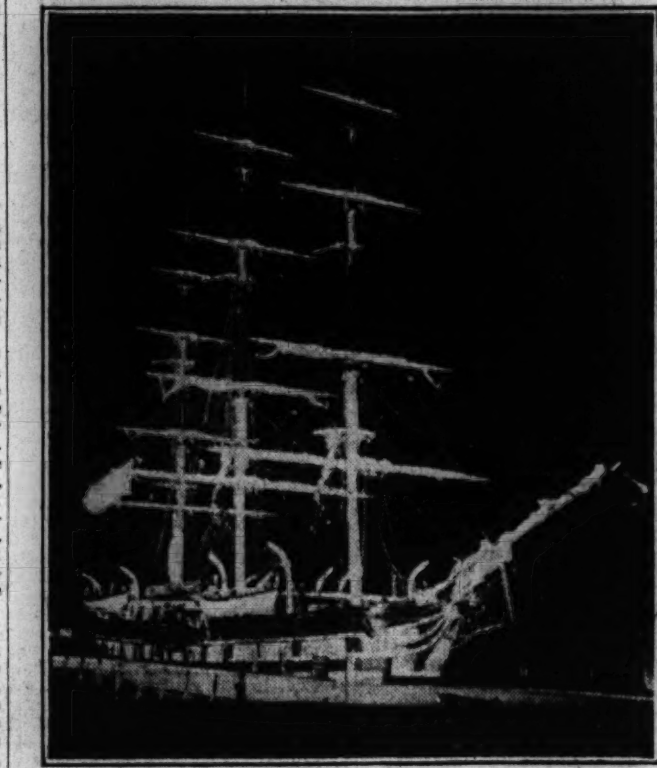
## GUY W. CURRIER HEADS TRUSTEES OF LIBRARY

Guy W. Currier, attorney, for a number of years a trustee of the Boston Public Library, was elected president of the board at a meeting last Friday, succeeding Michael J. Murray. Mr. Currier was formerly vice-president of the board. The Rev. Arthur T. Connolly was elected vice-president in his stead, and Miss Della Jean Deery was re-elected clerk. The other members of the board are Mr. Murray, William A. Gaston and Louis E. Kirtland. Mr. Currier was for several years a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, first as Representative and then as Senator.

## CARMEN'S WAGE CASE READY

Arbitration hearings in a wage dispute between employees and the management of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway, scheduled to begin this morning, have been postponed until tomorrow.

## Relic of a Once Great Industry



The Whale Ship Charles W. Morgan as Photographed Under Powerful Searchlights at its Permanent Dock at South Dartmouth.

## Old Whaler to Be Dedicated as Memorial to the Industry

The Charles W. Morgan, Last of the New Bedford Fleet, Is Mounted on Concrete Base Just Out of Reach of the Tides at South Dartmouth, Mass.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 19 (Special).—Eighty-five years ago an announcement appeared in the editorial column of a New Bedford newspaper stating that "A fine ship of 150 tons burden, intended for the whaling industry, will be launched from the yard of Messrs. J. & Z. Hillman at half past nine o'clock."

On Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock this "fine ship," the Charles W. Morgan, last of the old New Bedford whaling fleet, will be formally dedicated as a lasting memorial to the departed glory of New Bedford's fame as the leading port in the whaling industry.

The ceremonies will be held at Round Hills, Col. E. H. Green's south Dartmouth estate, where the ship is mounted on a concrete base which holds it just out of reach of the tides. Its decks hoisted, masts and spars scrooped and glistening, reminiscent of romantic voyages of departed days.

Eleven years of planning. The ceremonies will mark the conclusion of 11 years of careful planning for a suitable whaling memorial for the "Golden Age of New Bedford" whaling activities, which lay between 1825 and 1840. Through the munificence of Colonel Green and 23 other men the Charles W. Morgan, the oldest whaler in the world, and said to be the oldest American merchant vessel still in commission, was purchased for a memorial.

Colonel Green has built a wharf, fitted out the ship with many souvenirs closely allied to the whaling industry, given a tract of land together with an endowment, for the support of the memorial. Everything in connection with the memorial has been donated to a corporation known as Whaling Endowment, Inc. Since

the Morgan has been open to visitors at South Dartmouth, the names of thousands of people from all parts of the United States have been added to its log book.

### "The Phantom Ship"

Seamen nowadays call the old Morgan "The Phantom Ship," for at night powerful spotlights are centered on her left of spars, the white sails neatly furled along her yards, and the Stars and Stripes flutter at her peak. The skipper, an old New Bedford whaler, ever at his station at the break of the poop, welcomes visitors and helps them to form impressions of the early days when the industry was at its height, when the masthead lookout's long call, "There she blows," meant a long and exciting chase in the small boats and the filling of empty casks.

Representatives of 37 ports along the Atlantic seaboard, who fitted and engaged ships in the whaling industry, officials in the local area of the navy, and many New England yachtsmen are expected to witness the ceremonies, which will mark the preservation of this tangible evidence of a once prosperous industry.

## FRANK G. ALLEN FILES PAPERS

Seeks Re-election as Lieutenant-Governor—Other Candidacies Announced

Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, today filed his nomination papers for the Republican nomination to the position he now holds. Mr. Allen is the first of the state officers to file the signatures.

The number of signatures submitted was 1842, 413 coming from Middlesex county, 321 from Essex, 450 from Bristol, and 458 from Norfolk. Under the law, 1000 signatures



FRANK G. ALLEN

## NEARLY 500,000 CARS CROSS VERMONT LINE

ST. ALBANS, Vt., July 19 (AP).—The necessity for Vermont roads that can withstand the wear and tear they are subjected to by tourists to Canada alone is seen by Collector of Customs Harry C. Whitehill here in announcing today that 487,900 motor cars carrying 1,570,506 passengers were checked through the second customs district during the fiscal year ending June 30.

Of the number listed by Mr. Whitehill, 266,339 cars were listed as arriving from Canada, while the cars departing for the Dominion numbered 244,361. The difference in numbers might be due, Mr. Whitehill said, to the fact Canadian tourists arriving in the States were so "disappointed with our Vermont roads that they preferred to return by some other route."

CALIFORNIA OIL-OUTPUT GAINS  
Crude oil production in California in the week ended July 17 increased 4500 barrels daily, averaging 414,000 barrels daily compared with the preceding week. The gain was primarily in the Los Angeles area where 17 new and re-drilled wells in the Los Angeles district raised the average of the field to 115,000 barrels daily.

## EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS REGISTER SUMMER SLUMP

Number of Persons Employed Drops 3.1 Per Cent in June, While Aggregate Pay Rolls Decreased 3.8, Survey Shows

Summer decreases in employment and pay rolls in Massachusetts during June are recorded in the monthly compilation of data issued today by the division of statistics in the Department of Labor and Industries.

The number of persons employed decreased 3.1 per cent in June, while aggregate pay rolls dropped 3.8 per cent, while the average weekly earnings per person fell seven-tenths of 1 per cent.

The number of persons represented in the department's data is 225,045, and their earnings aggregated \$5,415,792, or an average of \$24.07 per person. For the 232,273 persons employed in the same establishments studied in May, 1926, the weekly earnings aggregated \$5,828,399, or an average of \$24.22 per person.

More than half of those employed shown on part time were employed in four leading industries, namely, boots and shoes, cotton goods, woolen and finishing textiles, and dyeing and worsted goods.

There was a loss of \$52,338, or 6.9 per cent, in the wage fund of the representative cotton goods establishments reporting; a loss of \$38,284, or 15.4 per cent, in rubber footwear; a loss of \$27,369, or 20.9 per cent, in automobiles, and a loss of \$24,222 per person, in electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.

In only 11 of the 39 industries were there gains in employment and this added only \$79 to the pay rolls, as compared with a loss of \$107 employees in the remaining industries. These data indicate that the curtailment in employment was general and not confined to any single industry or group of industries. The greatest relative decrease occurred in the manufacture of automobiles and of textile machinery.

For all industries combined there was a decrease in the average weekly

earnings per person from \$24.22 in May to \$24.07 in June. In the manufacture of automobiles, including bodies and parts, a decrease of \$3.25 per person is shown, due to curtailment of production in a very important establishment. There was a loss of \$2.90 in the per capita earnings of those in the rubber footwear industry, because of a decided curtailment in one establishment. In newspaper printing and publishing the loss of \$2.57 was due to decreased wage-payments in Boston newspaper offices. In foundry products there was a loss of \$2.40, not due to any single cause.

Of the 978 establishments covered in the general survey, five establishments in as many industries reported wage increases affecting 759 employees, and averaging 8.1 per cent.

There was a number of changes in the leading industrial cities of the State. In Brockton largely on account of conditions in the shoe industry, the number of employees decreased 12.3 per cent, but the wage payment showed only a slight decrease, resulting in a decrease of \$1.12 in the per capita earnings of employees in the establishments reporting. Curtailment in important industries in Taunton is indicated by a decrease of \$2.20 in the average weekly earnings per person.

In the 13 cities of the State named, the majority of the employees were in establishments operating on full time, but in only six were more than 80 per cent so recorded. The textile and boot and shoe centers continued to be among those most adversely affected by present business.

## Towns of England and America Find Friendships in Same Names

While many New England towns are celebrating the sesquicentennial anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence at this time, the mutual interests and common background of New England and old England are being particularly noted.

There is a striking similarity in the names of New England communities which are naturally quite like those of similar names in England itself.

Striding still more closely the ties between England and New England, Weymouth, Mass., and Weymouth, Mass., recently exchanged greetings when the latter was the host to Percy John A'Court, mayor of England's Weymouth, and three of its town officials. They visited Massachusetts for a week and toured other parts of New England.

While many New England towns possess the same names as the earlier settlements in England and in many cases important geographical and commercial similarities, their intertwined history serves as a strong basis on which enduring friendship and understanding is being realized.

### Similarity of Names

There is a Groton in County Suffolk and a Groton in Massachusetts; there is the cathedral city of Gloucester and the picturesque seaport of Gloucester; there is the Palmsouth of England's Gosport, and the Palmsouth of old Cape Cod; there is the Dublin by the River Liffey, and the Dublin of sturdy New Hampshire; and countless others.

After Andover, Eng., is Andover, Mass. There is the Melrose of the Scott's King David's Abbey, and the Melrose of the Middlesex Falls; there is the mother Maiden by the Blackwater in Essex, and the child Maiden of the "Mystic Side." There is Medford of Staffordshire, and Medford by the Mystic lake; there are the two Plymouths of the Pilgrims there in Barnstable of England and its parish dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul—there is Barnstable of Cape Cod and its Sacramento Rock.

Belfast by the Irish River Lagan has its namesake Belfast in Maine that might have been Londonderry; there is Barrebury of England with the "B" before the "y," and the American Beverly of Massachusetts' North Shore; there is the Bristol of England's John Cabot, and the Bristol of Maine, and of New Hampshire, and Vermont, and New York, and Connecticut; there are the two Cambridge universities town, the one by the River Cam, and the other by the Charles. There is Chatham, the naval station on the Medway, and the Chatham of Twin Islands and the serene seaboard Cape Cod, and there is another in Connecticut, and another in New Hampshire.

Barnstable of Devon and the Dartmouth of American whaling; there is the beautiful valley town of Dedham in Essex and the Dedham of Massachusetts by the winding Charles; there is the Dorchester of Dorset and the Dorchester which is now a part of Boston.

There is Biddeford, and Haverhill, and Woburn, and Taunton, and New-castle—and Braintree, and Brighton, and Covington. There is a Hartford in Old England, and a Hartford in Connecticut; there is the Harwich of the Storr and Orwell, and the Harwich of quaint old Cape Cod; there is a Hingham in Norfolk, and a Hingham in Massachusetts Bay; there is Woodstock in Vermont, and Hye, and Topsfield, and Sandwich, and Athol.

There is an Attleborough in Norfolk, and an Attleborough in Massachusetts, which, with a gesture of American haste, discards the final "ugh"; there is the Bridgewater of Somersetshire, and the Bridgewater of the "Duxbury New Plantation." There is Dover, and Exeter, and Framingham—and Hull, and Ipswich and Lancaster.

In New Hampshire there is Londonderry and Portsmouth, and in Connecticut there is New London and Stratford, and Norwich; in Maine there is York; and in Massachusetts

## CITY EMPLOYEES FIGURE ON PARIS

Council Urges Deferred Vacations Apply Next Year for Legion Meeting

A resolution unanimously recommending that all city employees who are members of the American Legion be permitted to waive their vacations this year and that the added time be available for them to attend the International Convention in Paris next July was passed today by the Boston City Council.

Horace Guild, Councilman of Ward 19, offered the resolution which follows:

Resolved, That the Boston City Council respectfully recommends to His Honor the Mayor and all department heads, that notice be given forthwith to all employees of the city who are members of the American Legion, and who are entitled to vacations in the calendar year 1926, that they may, by giving notice in writing to their department heads of their wish so to do, forgo the whole or any part of the vacation to which they are entitled in 1926, and have any days so forgone in 1926, added to the time to which they shall be entitled as vacations in 1927.

When the council met today, appropriations amounting to \$2,000,000 were before it for consideration if it was desirable to take them from the table where they were consigned one week ago following the argument over the proposal of Mayor Nichols that the department of Public Works be allowed to expend \$432,000 for additional equipment for the removal of snow.

When it was found that the necessary 15 votes, or two-thirds, could not be secured to pass the loan order for the removal of snow machinery, the proponents of the plan tabled the measure which will automatically become effective on July 23 in case two votes are changed meantime and the order taken from the table for direct vote upon the proposition.

Mr. Guild permitted the order providing for the appropriation of \$500,000 for widening and repaving Oakland and Ashland Streets in Dorchester by loan to be issued outside the limit of indebtedness to come before the Council on its merits as a work which the Legislature had sanctioned in the closing days of its recent session.

The same members who had opposed tabling the snow removal ordinance opposed passage of the loan order and it failed of the necessary two-thirds. With the 12 votes which tabled the snow equipment measure, Mr. Guild forced reconsideration of the Oakland and Ashland Street order thus automatically tabling it where it will become law next Friday unless several councilmen change their votes.

Other measures in effect this week if action is not taken otherwise are: Orders for a loan of \$70,000 for Broadway Bridge; order for a loan of \$45,000 for West Newton Street Bridge; order for a loan of \$250,000 for River Street; order for a loan of \$450,000 for East Boston Pumping Station.

### Jazz Permanency Denied by Dr. Tovey

Will Fade Like Former Musical Eccentricities, Says Edinburgh Professor

Jazz is merely an eccentricity in music and hence destined to a short duration, according to Prof. D. F. Tovey, professor of music of Edinburgh University, who arrived here today with Mrs. Tovey on the Cunard line steamer Laconia, from Liverpool and Queenstown. Professor and Mrs. Tovey are en route to Santa Barbara, Calif., to visit friends, after which they will return east for a limited number of lectures before returning to Scotland in the fall.

Professor Tovey, when asked if jazz is crowding out classical music in its popularity, said:

"Jazz will go as all other eccentricities in music have gone, while real music will live on forever. You can crowd a certain number of notes into a measure and that is all. Jazz consists merely of a method of playing and the instruments that are used. All eccentricities in music of the past have gone or been merged into each other until there is no longer a distinction between them. At the moment jazz is as popular in Europe as it is in America."

Walter H. Hawkins, director of the Jordan Marsh Company, with Mrs. Hawkins, returned on the Laconia from a two-months pleasure and business trip in Europe, during which time he visited the offices of the Jordan Marsh Company in London, Paris, Florence, Vienna, Berlin, Frankfurt, and Brussels. He said that a new office of the company was opened in Berlin while he was there.

The steamer brought 57 first-class, 196 second-class, and 213 third-class passengers, approximately half of whom landed at Boston. The rest will disembark at New York.



## In Providence

MANY merchants, representing almost every line of retail business, invite readers of The Christian Science Monitor to shop at their stores. When you are shopping in Providence, why not accept the invitations of these advertisers? You will find them ready to serve you and appreciative of your patronage.



## NEW SERVICE CUTS WASTE

### Federal Interdepartment Co-operation Aids Efficiency and Economy

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON—In line with the trend for co-ordination in business is the service that has been set up in the Government to effect savings and increase efficiency. The new interdepartmental co-ordinating service, purposes promotion of better understanding among the various agencies of the Government and the elimination of waste in effort, money and plant.

Although recognized by Congress the interdepartmental service is essentially an agency of the Chief Executive, assisting him in executing the laws relating to the routine business of the Government. Its functions are similar in purpose and complementary to those of the budget bureau, its peculiar mission being to utilize a surplus in one place to meet the needs in another.

The continental territory of the United States, with Alaska, Hawaii, the Canal Zone and Porto Rico, has been divided into nine areas under seven co-ordinators and a nation-wide interlocking organization has been perfected. The areas have been divided into 180 active zones. The unit is the Federal Business Association. These associations meet regularly, usually at the luncheon hour, and through an interchange, are made familiar with the limitations upon each executive officer and also are advised of each other's needs and how they can be met. Each Federal Business Association has a president, a secretary, usually an executive committee, a committee on real estate, transportation and consolidated purchases.

**Co-operation Gains**  
The general plan, outlined by Brig. Gen. H. C. Smith, U. S. A., the chief co-ordinator, is broad enough to permit discussion and is designed to establish locally a self-sustaining unit. A gratifying development of morale has been noted since it went into effect.

Publishing of bulletins and memoranda concerning business of Federal or Co-ordinating Service interest indicates an acceptance by each official of the idea that his particular activity is not sufficient to effect all the economies and obtain the efficiency to which the country is entitled, but that combined effort is necessary.

The following are typical activities and achievements of the associations: Assisting in obtaining loan of government trucks for Post Office Department; handling Christmas mail; helping solve the problem of allotment of space in federal buildings; endeavoring to locate suitable offices or storage space for government activities; surveying telephone service of local government agencies; investigating advisability of consolidation of certain commodities used by more than one local government agency; recommending transfer to government agencies articles which other departments desire to dispose of.

**Savings Effected**  
These savings have been effected: Reduction of rental in 189 cases, \$531,333; by moving from one space into federal buildings, \$45,289; by moving from commercial space to government-owned space in shipping board building, New York, \$67,336; concentrated purchase of gasoline, coal, etc. in one city alone, \$20,000; distribution of seized alcohol by one area co-ordinator and association, \$25,000.

As a result of adjustment by use of lighterage and vessels, continuous savings are obtained in various ports. The Navy Department has been raising wrecks in navigable waters for the army engineers, in one instance saving \$25,000. Actual savings due to area co-ordinators, assisted by the Federal Business Associations, in one area approximated \$425,000. Virtually all departments have organized themselves into "one per cent clubs," and with a few exceptions have reported savings in excess of that amount.

"The factors that make for efficiency in a government of the people and result in economy of time, labor and money are essentially human, intellectual and spiritual, and not physical or commercial," declared the chief co-ordinator. "The result of the effort is a better man, a better official, a better service and a better government."

"The greatest hazard in our path is looseness of concepts of the sacredness of the office and the purpose of our government and in the necessity of common effort. It is the new vision rather than new methods that is the theme of paramount importance to us engaged in this service."

### TEXAS MOTORBUSSES TO TRANSPORT PUPILS

EDINBURG, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—After establishing what is believed here to be the largest independent school district in the United States, one comparable in size to the entire State of Rhode Island, residents of the Edinburg Independent School district have voted a \$1,000,000 bond issue to provide buildings.

The new district will operate a system of buses to all parts of the district, despite the fact that it includes some 530,000 acres of land, and will bring the school children to Edinburg, where the high schools and junior high schools will be centralized. Schools for the lower grades are to be created throughout the district. Transportation will be furnished at no cost to the pupils in the district.

### KANSAS CITY MUSIC INSTITUTES MERGE

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (Special Correspondence)—A unification of the musical interests of Kansas City, designed to increase the offerings of this center to music students of the southwest, is the aim of a merging of the Horner Institute of Fine Arts and the Kansas City Conservatory of Music. The latter, for the last 10 years, has been under control of trustees representing the public and has been essentially a civic institu-

tion, operated without regard to profit. The Horner Institute has been under private control, but the merged institution will be directed by trustees representing as did those of the conservatory, the various civic and business interests of the city. Charles F. Horner, founder of the school that bears his name, will be president of the new institution, which will be known as the Horner Institute-Kansas City Conservatory. Mr. Horner will serve without pay. It is expected that the new institution at the beginning of its first year, next September, will have an enrollment of 4000 to 5000. Facilities as well as plants of both the merged institutions will be retained. John A. Cowan, founder and president of the Kansas City Conservatory of Music resigned several months ago and will not be connected with the enlarged school.

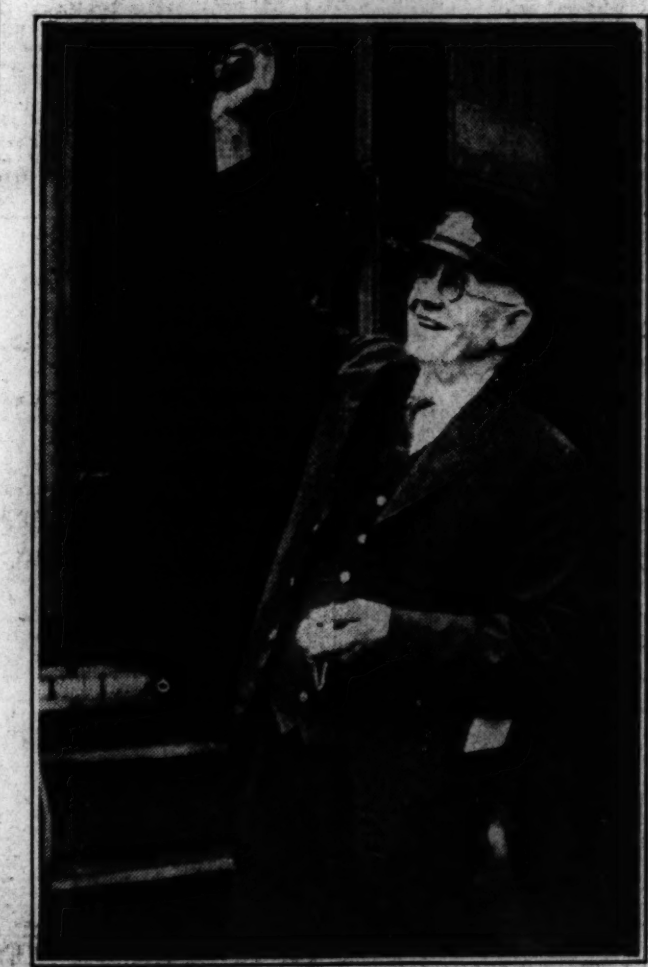
### CHICAGO RAILROAD HEARINGS BEGIN

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, July 19.—The first conference on electrification of Chicago's railroads, bringing together the Federal committee of the City Council and railroad officials for a preliminary study of the situation, has opened here. The council committee plans to continue the conference through the week, aiming to inform itself thoroughly before beginning its work, said Jacob M. Arvey, alderman, chairman of the Joint Committee on Electrification recently appointed. The first railway official scheduled to appear before the committee is F. L. Thompson, vice-president of the Illinois Central Railway, which has nearly completed electrification of its suburban lines. Other railway chiefs are expected to present different points of view. After the preliminary hearing, the committee plans to work out more definite plans, holding meetings through the summer.

### EMPLOYED MAN MAKES RECORD IN COLLEGE

ATHENS, O. (Special Correspondence)—Working eight hours a day in a local restaurant and attending university classes in his off hours, Joe Schwendeman, Ohio University senior, has covered three years of college work in the two years in which he has been in attendance at Ohio University. Mr. Schwendeman is specializing in geographical sciences, and, through the proficiency of his work, he was recently granted a scholarship in Clark University, upon recommendation of the faculty of the Ohio University geography department. He had to petition the board of trustees to get permission to carry the large number of hours. He is married and has two children.

### A-L-L A-B-O-A-R-D for Chicago



Conductor P. J. Carr of the Boston & Albany Railroad Giving a Smiling Signal to Start the Wolverine on its First Run From Boston to Chicago on its New Schedule of 24 Hours Between the Two Cities.

## TWO NEW TRAINS BEGIN SERVICE

### Cleveland and Chicago Destinations Brought Nearer to Boston by Hours

Two new fast trains drew up at their destinations in midwestern cities today on their first trips out of Boston opening a new fast passenger service over the Boston & Albany railroad. One was the Cleveland Limited, a new train, which pulled out of the South Station, Boston, at 2:40 o'clock, standard time, yesterday afternoon and was due to reach Cleveland at 8:30 o'clock this morning. The other was the Wolverine, an already established train starting a new schedule, which left Boston at 3:15 o'clock, eastern standard time, yesterday afternoon and was due to reach Chicago at 2:15 o'clock, central time, this afternoon, a running time of 24 hours.

The addition of the new train gives the Boston & Albany a total of eight through trains a day from Boston to the west. Among these are the Twentieth Century Limited, Southwestern Limited, Chicago Special, and Western Express. The Cleveland Limited will not only serve the Ohio city, but will carry a sleeping car from Boston to Toronto, connecting at Buffalo and reaching the Canadian city at 7:50 o'clock in the morning.

A feature of the improved schedule for the Wolverine is that it will reach Detroit at 8:35 o'clock the morning after its departure from Boston, and so will enable business men, particularly in the automobile industry, to arrive there for the beginning of the business day. The Wolverine will consist of Pullman cars only, including a club car and dining car. The Cleveland Limited will carry both Pullman cars and coaches. No extra fare for the faster service is charged on either train. Railroad men estimated that the locomotive and cars comprising the equipment of the Wolverine as it left the South Station yesterday represented a cost of \$600,000, or enough to have bought an entire railroad of 50 years ago. The engine was one of the Pacific type weighing 590,000 pounds when loaded with coal and water.

The crew of the Wolverine Sunday consisted of P. J. Carr, conductor; J. J. Powers, engineer, and Montague Knott Jr., fireman. Both Carr and Powers have been in the railroad service a quarter of a century. Timothy P. Daley, 43 years a railroad man, was the conductor in charge of the Cleveland Limited. John Palmer was the engineer, and H. S. Clayton, the fireman.

beginning this morning, when the Twenty-Sixth Division, quartered in Briggs, under the command of Brig. Gen. Alfred P. Peck, received from Maj. Gen. Edward L. Logan, camp commander, the order to move upon the enemy, comprising the Fifty-Second Brigade, via Lunenburg Station and the Shirley Road and capture the Nashua River crossing between Ayer and the Still River village. At the same time the Fifty-Second Brigade left Camp Devens en route to the old quartermaster area north of Robbins Pond, where they will entrench themselves for the two-day campaign. Outposts will be established by the brigade on a line from Robbins Pond to Flanagan's Pond, Old Mill Pond, Prospect Hill and Still River.

Neither army carried ammunition as the action involves only a test of the progress which each makes in the study of the body displaying the greatest amount of skill in the activities. Two regular army officers with the rank of major will be the umpires.

### BERKSHIRE COUNTY ADVERTISING ITSELF

Emphasis Is Laid on Charm of Mountain Scenery

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 19 (AP)—While the fields of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont have been conducting spectacular campaigns to advertise their attractions to the outsider, a single county in Massachusetts has taken on its shoulders the burden of making better known the beauties of one corner of the Bay State.

The Berkshire Hills Conference, founded last winter by residents of Berkshire county, has expended much effort and money in the last two months to bring home to the tourist the accessibility of the county and its desirable attributes as a vacation land and a permanent home.

By popular subscription a fund of \$30,000 is well under way. This is being expended in widespread advertisements, the distribution of illustrated booklets and maps and the maintenance of a central information bureau in Pittsfield. It is planned to continue the effort over several years through the organization of the Berkshire Hills Club, with annual dues of \$5.

In the advertising emphasis is laid on the charm of the mountain scenery, the fact that it is the highest point in Massachusetts, the fine roadbed of the Mohawk Trail winding over the hills is held out as a lure to motorists. The numerous gold courses are described to attract the devotees of the game.

The abundance of hotels of various types is cited and attention is called to the notable buildings in the Berkshire cities and towns. As appealing to the lover of a cultural atmosphere in rural surroundings the charm of Williamstown is set forth, with its college nestling at the foot of the hills.

**EDUCATIONISTS' CONVENTION**  
TORONTO, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—The World's Federation of Education Associations will hold its third biennial convention in this city on Aug. 4 to 10, 1927, according to Dr. E. A. Hardy, chairman of the local committee of arrangements. He has received a telegram to that effect from the president of the federation, Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, State Superintendent of Schools in Maine. Many countries will be represented, while it is anticipated that upwards of 5000 delegates, all educationists, from the United States will attend. The 1922 convention was held at San Francisco, Calif., and that of 1925 at Edinburgh, Scotland.

## COTTON GROUP TO ORGANIZE

### Meet in New York to Form Organization for Benefit of Industry

A number of New England textile mill executives are among the 70 cotton goods manufacturers who will meet tomorrow and Wednesday in the Biltmore Hotel, New York, to lay the groundwork for a national organization of the cotton industry. The Committee of Ten appointed from the cotton industry to study the trade situation and to recommend some

method of solving problems confronting the manufacturers, will complete its work when it convenes tomorrow.

This committee, it has been announced, will recommend the creation of a cotton textile institute, which would represent the entire industry and be the medium through which remedies would be applied to the present unsatisfactory business situation. The first meeting of the cotton textile institute will be held in New York in October, it is planned.

At the meeting Wednesday it is expected that cotton manufacturers from various states where mills are located will select 35 of their number to form the board of directors of the cotton textile institute. A president and two vice-presidents will be elected by the directors and 12 others will be appointed to act with the officers as an executive committee.

Operators of mills in 15 states have signed pledges to help establish the organization and support it for three years. States from which manufacturers have been invited to the meeting Wednesday include Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine and New York.

**Sales Exceed Production for Early July, Report Shows**  
Data just compiled by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York shows that sales of standard cotton textiles during the first two weeks of July exceeded production for that period by 33 per cent. These figures cover 45 standard cotton cloth constructions and represent a large percentage of all cotton mill products.

For the first two weeks of July

production by the various mills reporting through 36 mill selling agents totaled 44,901,000 yards, compared with sales of 72,850,000 yards. Total stocks of these 45 cottons on July 10 were 101,291,000 yards, while unfilled orders totaled 121,552,000 yards. Current weekly production is reported at 24,640,000 yards. Stocks on hand in the primary market, therefore, represent four weeks' production at the current rates while if stocks on hand are applied against orders, the group of mills covered is sold abroad.

For the period of 20 weeks ending July 10, total production was 533,775,000 yards, while sales aggregated 516,944,000 yards. Current production represents a decrease of 20.97 per cent from the average weekly production during March and April, the last months of full operation preceding the prevailing curtailment.

**LARGEST LOG CABIN UNDER WAY IN MAINE**  
PHILLIPS LAKE, Me., July 19 (Special)—What is claimed to be the largest log cabin in the world is in process of construction here, 13 miles from Bangor. The log house is to be 253 feet long and 35 feet wide. It will be two stories high and will contain 39 sleeping rooms. In addition, there will be a big living room, or assembly hall.

About it will be built huge porches, both for the first and second floors. These will command a wonderful view of the surrounding country. Under this huge log structure are 150 stone piers, large and substantial, and they in turn rest on the solid ledge of the mountain side.

Whether the licensing board actually exerts a critical faculty in the awarding of licenses is not to be verified but only four are licensed this year and two of those work the down town in the evenings within a small radius of Summer, Winter and Washington Streets. Of course the

because of the prevalence of phonograph and radio. The other evening a grizzled Italian stopped before a smart shop in the vicinity of Copley Square and played his wheezy little hand-organ for as much as three-quarters of an hour while passers-by exchanged coins for the quaint little salutations of his monkey. And in the little knot of people, seemingly loth to tear themselves away from sight of the little creature with his maroon velvet cap, his gold-braided coat and his air of profound wisdom there were many who said, "It isn't very often that you see one nowadays, is it?"

There are 28 street pianos licensed now in Boston. Some are indigenous to certain neighborhoods from which they never stray very far. Some are drawn by fat ponies with names like Garibaldi and Mussolini and have shaggy dogs to bear them company and generally to keep the public of the moment from forgetting that coins are what make the world go round, in a manner of speaking.

**Hand Organs**  
Hand organs are few nowadays. There are, as a matter of fact, only 11, and 7 of the number are not enhanced by the assistance of monkeys. Whether the licensing board actually exerts a critical faculty in the awarding of licenses is not to be verified but only four are licensed this year and two of those work the down town in the evenings within a small radius of Summer, Winter and Washington Streets. Of course the

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## Hurdy-Gurdies and Strolling Players Hold Place on Streets

### Becoming Less Familiar Sights, However, in Face of Radio and Phonograph Competition—Bagpipers Always Have an Audience—Jocko Is Missed

There are fewer itinerant musicians in Boston than there were at one time. A decade ago license records listed in the neighborhood of 150 singers and instrumentalists and there were several small street bands as well. Perhaps it is because folks once had more time to pause on their way home, or during the lunch hour to listen to "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Sweet Adeline." Perhaps it is

because of the prevalence of phonograph and radio. The other evening a grizzled Italian stopped before a smart shop in the vicinity of Copley Square and played his wheezy little hand-organ for as much as three-quarters of an hour while passers-by exchanged coins for the quaint little salutations of his monkey. And in the little knot of people, seemingly loth to tear themselves away from sight of the little creature with his maroon velvet cap, his gold-braided coat and his air of profound wisdom there were many who said, "It isn't very often that you see one nowadays, is it?"

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sight of the Negro youth who has a piano, variously played mechanically and by hand as suits his mood, who beguiles summer evenings in the cavernous side-streets of the main shopping district, is one of the characteristic features of Boston.

This youth, who is blessed with an uncommonly rich voice, enhances that voice by using a megaphone and a certain dramatic manner, he has a skill, accompanist, and the total result is a fine example of competent singing well worth the considerable collections of coins he derives from passers-by who consider the half hour—so they give to listening to him well spent.

Two harpists are licensed to play on the streets of Boston. They do not regularly avail themselves of the right, but there are festivities in the various foreign quarters around Boston which are traditionally incomplete without the gentle accompaniment of their gleaming gold strings.

**Strolling Players**  
Banjoists, strolling players who eschew jazz and rely upon the old plantation melodies, which they play with an exact Southern flavor are familiarly seen. Three accordion players there are, too, and a mandolin and guitar player or two.

The bagpipers of all the street musicians often seem to capture most readily the imaginative interest of the public. Their instruments pique curiosity because no one, apparently, but a bagpiper can ever really understand what they are all about. Any bagpiper who appears on the streets of Boston can be sure of an immediate audience.

Street hands are licensed only to play in street processions. In 1920 there were 308 licensed hands in Boston. Last year only 231. Now only 200.

The street musicians who have watched their profession traverse a dwindling popularity cite, variously the more hurrying times, the radio and the phonograph as the reason. And all who abide by their chosen field and continue to take out licenses do so because they find it still possible to enter the areas between apartment houses and hear the flange of coins on the pavement before they have fairly swung into the "Toreador's Song" or "O Sole Mio". And they smile if you say, banteringly "Perhaps the coins are to get you to move on?" and reply "Perhaps, but they are coins, nevertheless."

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# Jordan Marsh Company

BOSTON

## SPORTS APPAREL

### SHOP

3rd Floor Main Store

## Clearance Sale

Good News to Smart Sportswomen

Values that will appeal to those not usually interested in "bargains"

Women's and Misses' Silk Sports Dresses  
Earlier Season Price 35.00 to 39.50  
Now 22.50

Women's and Misses' Silk Sports Dresses  
Earlier Season Price 29.50  
Now 15.00

Women's and Misses' One and Two-Piece Cloth Dresses  
Earlier Season Price 25.00 and 35.00  
Now 15.00

Women's and Misses' Sport Coats  
Earlier Season Price 39.50 to 75.00  
Now 35.00

(DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR)



## Step to Guide Public Giving Wins Support

San Francisco's \$100,000,000 Committee to Elect Trustees at Meeting

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—Favored by James Rolph Jr., Mayor of San Francisco and endorsed by business leaders as a step forward in civic philanthropy, the proposed community foundation to administer benefactions to San Franciscans to their city and state has won instant recognition.

Organization of the Foundation is planned to be perfected at a meeting of leading financiers and executives in October when a self-perpetuating board of trustees is expected to be established. Study of the Rockefeller and Russell Sage Foundations is to be made as a preliminary of formation.

The plan is not a new one, says Charles W. Merrill, leading engineer and philanthropist of the West who is named temporary chairman of a committee of 14 San Francisco capitalists representing personal fortunes aggregating \$100,000,000 organizing the Foundation. It has been successfully tried in 61 cities including Cleveland, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, Honolulu, Seattle, Portland and Los Angeles.

Teaching People How to Live "For ages we have been trying to solve the problem of giving," said Mr. Merrill. "In spite of large expenditures of money, the losses, inefficiency and often actual damage which result is appalling. As a result where the amount is over \$1,000,000, the donor makes a sufficient study to make the bequest effective, but amounts under that sum have a very high casualty rate."

"The foundation plan is the best known today," said Mr. Merrill. "It is a bequest in excess of \$1,000,000 a year—so it behooves the city to use the best known method. The basis must be broader than any color, race, creed, group, political, financial or otherwise, broader than charitable relief, social work, fare work, education or any other single field. It must handle community problems and be administered by impartial, qualified community leaders."

"The need of such a foundation is apparent to one acquainted with legal phases of the subject," said Warren Olney Jr., former Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court. "This is true despite the existence of a law on the statute books which allows the State through the Attorney-General to bring suit against the trust and permitting a reallocation of the bequest as nearly as possible in conformity with the wishes of the donor. This law is little known and rarely used. The foundation, legally constituted, could invoke this law and thereby prevent the impounding of funds intended to aid institutions and situations no longer existent."

Great Sums Wasted "An important move in the civic progress of San Francisco," comments H. Clay Miller, president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. "In the changing times, a will is obsolete much quicker than was the case 100 years ago. Great sums of money are either wasted or misappropriated yearly by well-meaning donors. Money left for retired fire horses and the like is quite obviously wasted. The impounding of funds intended to insure maximum good to the community."

Among those who have signed

their intentions of attending the October meeting are: Walton N. Moore, president, California, Inc.; Paul Shoup, vice-president, Southern Pacific Company; Mrs. A. B. Spreckels; William B. Creed, president of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company; John S. Drum, president, Mercantile Trust Company; A. P. Giannini, Bank of Italy; Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president, Stanford University; Mr. James L. Flood; R. S. Dollar, Rubeen B. Hale, Wallace M. Alexander and A. B. C. Dohrmann, capitalists.

## COLLEGE LITERARY GROUP BUYS HOUSE

Wisconsin University Club Proves Useful

MADISON, Wis. (Special Correspondence)—The Arden Club, established at the University of Wisconsin in February, 1925, by members of the English faculty and students in the department, now numbers about 175 men and women. Due to this rapid growth and the interest shown in the development of the idea, a clubhouse, Arden House, has been purchased and will be ready for occupancy this fall. It is the old Gamma Phi Beta House at the foot of the campus, and its style of architecture is entirely in keeping with the name and ideals of the club, being of modified old English style, half timber and half stucco.

The house will accommodate 30 women, and the dining room is of adequate size to board about 50 men and women. A recreation room on the second floor is provided for residents in the house, while the general assembly rooms are to be on the first floor.

The club unites intellectual with social interests. The regular activities of the club include Wednesday evening poetry groups, gatherings of students doing creative writing; Thursday evening literary readings; Friday afternoon social, and Saturday evening drama readings. One of the unique and valuable features of the club, its sponsors feel, is its power to bring the students of the university nearer to the members of the faculty.

The clubhouse is open at all times to meetings of any group of student members. The club frequently sponsors public lectures by prominent literary folk. Among those recently brought to Madison have been Zona Gale, John Drinkwater, and Carl Sandburg. The founders of this club were students who started it wholly without financial backing. Membership dues and a few small gifts took care of its initial financial needs, but with expansion and the subsequent negotiations to purchase a house, need came for more money. To this end, alumni are being invited to become members of the club.

## BEACH NEAR "LOOP" STARTED IN CHICAGO

Special from Monitor Bureau CHICAGO—Development of a bathing beach within reach of office workers in the downtown district of Chicago has begun, it is stated here by A. H. Blum, chief draftsman of the South Park Commissioners. It will be located on the outer edge of North Island, Grant Park, which fronts Chicago's skyscrapers, at the end of Roosevelt Road.

"We have begun work on the beach," said Mr. Blum, "but have not started on the bridges by which the island will be reached. As the island is all filled in land which will require some time to settle properly, we probably will not be able to erect a building on it for a year or two. The capacity of the beach will be about 5,000 people."

Two other beaches are planned for thirty-fifth street, and for Forty-seventh to Fifty-first Streets. These will be of similar capacity to the North Island beach. Much work on the filling of the lake front remains to be done at these locations. However, so that they are not likely to assume form for several years.

## In the Lighter Vein

A London householder is responsible for the latest story of animal agency, and inasmuch as this is the season for tales of sea serpents and other such varieties, it would be cruel to cast doubt upon its veracity. The householder says that his pet tomcat developed the habit of begging for cheese from the dining table. A watch was kept on the cat, and it was discovered that after eating the cheese he would go to a mousehole and breathe heavily down it.

Kindergarten Teacher: "I have brought an orange this morning, and there are four little girls. What am I to do?" Child: "One hasn't learned fractions." "Put three little girls out of the room."

A Boston woman returning home was astonished to find that her little son had cut several of the pictures out of one of his best books. She inquired why he had done so. "Well, Mother," explained the young hopeful, "I had nothing to do for a few minutes, and you know how I dislike to be idle!"

Husband (to wife driving a nail): "How do you expect to drive a nail in the wall with a clothes brush? For goodness sake, use your head, dear."—Square Deal.

City Urchin (in the country for the first time): "This is just like grass, ain't it?" Little Friend: "Why, it is grass, Chumline." Urchin: "No, 'cos yer don't have to keep off it."—Boston Transcript.

It is believed that Spain and Brazil have some idea of forming a League of Belligerents.

Around the village street I roam With weary indecision. For what was once the dear old home Is now a subdivision.

Prosperous times are sure a boon. The day law I must thank. For what was once an old saloon Is now a national bank.

## News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau London THOSE who were privileged to attend the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Surrey, held at the Central Hall, Westminster, were struck by the ease and ability with which the Prince of Wales, Provincial Grand Master, presided over the proceedings. He has lost entirely the unsavory which once characterized his public speeches, and he addressed the assembly speaking entirely impromptu, and thanking them with genuine appreciation for the 1000 guinea unanimously voted for the 1927 festival of the R. M. I. G., at which he hopes to preside.

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In connection with the institution festivals there has been a great improvement in recent years in the arrangements for chairmen. It is not so very long since the festivals were arranged without the name of the chairmen being announced or without such an official being appointed. Now they are arranged for years ahead and this fact accounts in a great measure for the lively atmosphere that may be observed at the chairman's province. Obviously, it is a great advantage when a province has two or three or even more years to devote to a great effort. For example, Kent is to take a prominent part in the Great School Festival of 1928 and at the recent Provincial Grand Lodge meeting 300 guineas was voted and ordered to be invested along with £1000 already set aside for the same purpose to be brought up on that occasion as the provincial contribution. An excellent system of saving is also adopted by individual

Freemasons. Attached to the majority of lodges are what are known as Benevolent Associations, into which the members deposit at stated intervals. Agreed upon which accumulate until the stewards' donation of 10 guineas is reached, which enables the members to figure as a steward and receive the coveted badge. No working expenses are charged, all services being voluntary. A very large proportion is received at each of the festivals by this means.

One refreshing sign of the times is the value placed upon Masonic reading and study. England may justly claim to be the parent of the movement, but its development is American, for the United States has been the pioneer in the dissemination of Masonic literature, by circulating hands of Masonic writers who have placed before students the results of their researches. In England, the work is more limited. Its principal outlet is the various masters' lodges, the majority of which are devoted to research and not all of which, unfortunately, publish their transactions. Another drawback is that sometimes the production of the same lecturer appears in more than one volume of transactions. It is difficult to see how this drawback can be overcome. If a student has made a discovery he has a Masonic duty to share it with his fellow students. Lord Strathmore, before leaving Australia, wrote a letter to his successor as Grand Master suggesting a regular course of instruction for initiates, a plan that might well be adopted generally.

Sir Colville Smith, Grand Secretary, accompanied by Major Lemley Smith, Grand Mark Secretary, and by other Grand Lodge officers, has left on an extended Masonic tour to South Africa, Rhodesia, Kenya Colony and Egypt, on which they will be absent four months. Sir Colville Smith had a good send-off, for his last public Masonic function was to preside at the fifty-eighth anniversary festival of the Mark Benevolent Fund, when he collected all previous records by securing a collection of over £12,350 from the largest number of stewards yet known.

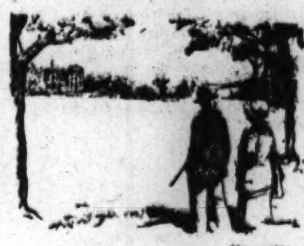
"So it With Flowers" Arthur Langhans FLORIST 1217 Clingstone Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

Servel Electric Refrigerators RICHARDSON-WAYLAND ELECTRIC CORPORATION 106 Church Avenue S. W., Roanoke, Va.

L. BACHRACH SHOE CO. Incorporated Quality Shoes for Men and Women 212 South Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

WE are now located in our new home, 27 Campbell Avenue, near Down to River. SPIGELS ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

I chased around the neighborhood and captured only ten of them, but thanks just the same. "I sent just six," wrote back Farmer Jones.



Air (gazing at one of the ancient homas of Egypt): "Nice little 'oms, L.L. 'Oard it suit you?"

"John-ee-ee!" called his mother. "Come in the house this instant!" "Aw, shucks!" whined Johnny to his buddy, "the company's gone already."—Copper's Weekly.

"That fellow Holloway is the most able writer I have ever known." "What has he ever written?" "Nothing much, but I've seen him write with a post-office pen!"—Wall Street Journal.

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## QUEBEC SYSTEM GIVES MONOPOLY

(Continued from Page 1)

can be imported and retailed only through the Government. Some 90 government stores have been set up to handle the trade, 40 in Montreal, 10 in Quebec and 40 in other cities. These government whisky stores are as prim and chaste in appearance as a suboffice of the Banque Canadienne Nationale. They take their unostentatious place among the better class stores on all sorts of streets and are hung with decorative finings with their interior in plain view from the street. Clerks tend to the wants of the customers who must buy the bottles of hard drink in sealed and wrapped packages, and carry them away. Except the sign in the front window, there is no hint of the store's real business. Nevertheless their whole business is in dispensing hard liquor, and moreover the means of flouting the by-law to the effect that one man can buy only one bottle at a time is taken as a joke by everybody.

Method of Buying It is no uncommon sight to see a wagon drawn up before a government store, and two men walking back and forth from store to wagon, at each visit bringing back one bottle. There is nothing in the law in fact to prevent a man returning to buy as many bottles as he wants. Theoretically, this hard liquor from such stores is for domestic consumption. There is no place in the Province where a man can legally buy a glassful of whisky and drink it on the spot. As a result "bootlegging" is admittedly existent in Montreal, it is shown by police records. Naturally, it is so easy to overcome the "one-man-one-bottle" rule, much of the hard liquor is run down to the United States.

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The final feature that seems to be inherent in what is known as the "Quebec system" is the method of short circuiting communities desiring local option. The law does not prohibit local option, but does not encourage it. Any village or municipality is uniformly going up, reports from the Dominion showed.

General, there is a diminishing shortage of buildings, with an increasing number of cities reporting overbuilding, the association finds in its eighth semiannual inquiry.

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## QUEBEC SYSTEM GIVES MONOPOLY

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## Canadian Liquor Combine

DETROIT, July 17 (AP)—The Detroit News says that more than a dozen liquor export warehouses on the Canadian side of the Detroit River are to be combined in an organization with a capital of several millions to end price-cutting wars. The new organization virtually will control liquor traffic between Detroit and the Canadian border cities. The new company will be known as the Canadian Liquor Combine, and now the Provincial Government has decided to take the matter before the appeal court.

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Many outstanding values in smart luggage. Wardrobe Trunks Special 29.75 Black Enamel Suit Cases 24 to 28 inches long Special 7.50

## MEXICO CALLING FARMERS HOME

Repatriation Plan Includes Government Aid in Purchase of Land

BROWNSVILLE, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—Better agricultural conditions in Mexico, brought about through the efforts of the Mexican Government, will lead to a gradual return of Mexicans from Texas and other states of the Union to their native land.

This is the conclusion drawn by A. C. Vasquez, Mexican Consul at Brownsville, from the hundreds of letters he has received recently, following announcement of his intention to take several thousand Mexican families back to their native land, where farms are to be sold to them on easy terms by their own government.

Mr. Vasquez bases his plan to take back 2000 families from the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, on his belief that with federal and state aid they would do better in Mexico. Mr. Vasquez has referred inquiring Mexicans to their own consuls, and a more elaborate plan of colonization on federal and state lands in Mexico is being worked out.

Recently President Calles visited the State of Tamaulipas, just south of Texas, and made preliminary surveys for a huge irrigation project in the vicinity of Victoria, where it is proposed to take a large number of the returning Mexicans.

The program of education is being carried on by the consuls in Texas and elsewhere, who are disseminating pamphlets on agriculture among the Mexican people.

## ARMS SHIPMENT FRUSTRATED

HAVANA, July 19 (AP)—Four men have been arrested in Havana, and several hundred thousand cartridges and nearly 3000 revolvers seized by the police. It is declared the arms and ammunition were to have been shipped to Mexico or Venezuela, and search is being made for a gun-running vessel reported to be waiting for these supplies.

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## ABYSSINIA ABLE TO STAND ALONE

Country Will Work Out Own Salvation, Says Authority—Reforms Needed

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
LONDON—Can an African state follow the example of the two Asiatic countries, Japan and Siam, and work out its own transformation from feudalism to modern Western civilization? This, according to C. F. Rey, is the question which confronts Abyssinia today and which must be answered one way or another in the course of the next few years.

Mr. Rey, who has just returned from Abyssinia, believes that Abyssinia will work out its own salvation. He speaks the Abyssinian language, Amharic, fluently, and reads and writes it as well. He has also traveled all over the country, visiting in company with his wife a number of places where no white foot has ever trodden before.

Here is Abyssinia's problem as Mr. Rey sees it: The country is a huge feudal organism parcelled out into a number of provinces many of which have almost always been at least semi-independent. There is a ruling caste of Abyssinians, most of whom are soldiers by tradition and upbringing and who number about 3,000,000. These live on a high plateau and rule a large number of conquered Galla, Danakil, Somali and Negro races both there and in the low lying districts beyond. All around are British, French, and Italian colonies which shut Abyssinia out from the sea and also prevent any further extension inland of the Abyssinian Empire.

### Member of the League

What is going to happen? The Emperor Menelik saved Abyssinia from the subjection which has befallen almost the whole of Africa, when he defeated the Italians at Adowah in 1896. Today, Abyssinia is a member of the League of Nations and its territorial integrity is therefore guaranteed under the Covenant. Abyssinia therefore has an opportunity, unique for African countries, for working out its own destiny.

What is Abyssinia going to do about it? What, for instance, are to be the relations of the central and provincial authorities? What are to be the relations of the Abyssinians and the conquered races, and what are to be the relations between Abyssinia and its neighbors?

At present, according to Mr. Rey, all of these problems are in a state of flux. What is more, they are interdependent. For example, many of the conquered races in Abyssinia are serfs or slaves. They are the personal property of the provincial governors and his dependents and it is largely from their labor that the Governor enriches himself and obtains the taxes which he has to render to the central Government. Slavery is of course incompatible with Abyssinia's position as a member of the League. Yet it cannot be stopped without radically altering the whole social fabric of the country, and incidentally upsetting the system by which the central Government obtains its funds. Moreover it would undoubtedly need force to bring such a change into operation.

### A Vicious Circle

Consequently the paradoxical situation exists that the slaves are the only source from which the Abyssinian Government can obtain the funds necessary to bring about the abolition of slavery. Moreover, such a reform would have to be accompanied by a drastic change in the relations of the central and provincial authorities, to the detriment of the powers of the latter. The central Government therefore would need to have sufficient arms and ammunition to prevent or put down any resistance which might be offered.

But the European powers are bound by treaty not to let Abyssinia have arms. The reason for this is that in the past such arms have frequently been used in slave raids on British, French, and Italian territory—especially the British. So, because slavery still exists, Abyssinia cannot get arms and until it gets arms it cannot abolish slavery.

Thus a vicious circle has been established which it is necessary to break somewhere. One way to break it, Mr. Rey said, would be to remove—on conditions—the embargo on the purchase of arms by the Abyssinian Government, and enforce it more stringently than is done at present with regard to sales to private individuals. Then it might be possible to change the system of taxation by enacting that all taxes should be paid direct to the central Government. This would entail putting the provincial governors on a salary—a course which would doubtless be unattractive to those governors who are in the habit of

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

## Walls of Washington House Built With Earth Dug Up From Cellar

Mansion of Same Material Built in 1774 Is Standing. So James A. Dulaney Has No Qualms

**W**HEN the earth that comes from the digging of a basement will make a house to cover it, building should be easy. It seemed that way to a Washington man, James A. Dulaney, so he tried it. His idea was not new or original. Back in 1774 a man built a big colonial house all of dirt—earth. And today the house is still standing, and thousands of people who pass it each day admire it without knowing that for over 150 years the house of earth has withstood the storms and sun.

**In Mission Style**  
The new house of earth has taken about five months to build or dig, whichever way it should be said.

Domestic slavery, Mr. Rey felt obliged to regard from a different standpoint. This form of slavery is at the root of the social fabric of Abyssinia. Abolish it too hastily and not only would the whole structure of society be turned topsy-turvy, but many of the slaves themselves would probably starve or become brigands. Therefore changes must be introduced gradually, and Mr. Rey thought that a beginning might well be made with the serfs. At present everything produced by them is the property of their masters and is liable to be taken without compensation. Consequently they produce as little as they can. It would be to the advantage of all concerned, even the masters, if the serfs could be given an interest in the fruits of their labor, and Mr. Rey suggests that when the conference on the League of Nations slavery convention is held next September, the Abyssinian delegates might well be asked to give this point their serious attention.

## EASTERN AFRICAN AIR SERVICE PLANNED

Week to Be Saved in Transit of London-Uganda Mails

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
LONDON—Now that the trail has been blazed by Alan Cobham and the four army airmen who flew from Cairo to Capt Town and back, an experimental service between Khartoum and Kisumu on Lake Victoria is in course of organization and should be ready to start operations by the end of the year. The North Sea Aerial and Transport Company is to run the service, which will save a week in the transit of mails from London to Uganda, and a further two days if, and when, the extension is made from Khartoum to Cairo.

As a commencement, 12 flights in each direction will be flown spread over a period of six to eight months. The first few flights will be undertaken chiefly for the purpose of learning the route and will be carried out regardless of time or regularly. For the remainder of the flights every effort will be made to run a regular service in connection with the boat and steamer services. Paying passengers will be taken on these flights as long as Government inspectional tours are not interfered with.

There will be intermediate stops between Khartoum and Kisumu at Malakal, Mongalla, and Jinja, and such other places as may be found useful. The total distance is about 1,500 miles.

### Color Bar Bill

**DENOUNCED IN INDIA**

**BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)**—C. F. Andrews after consultation with Mahatma Gandhi on the question of the Indians in South Africa, in an interview with the press observed that the Color Bar Bill contained a racial stigma which was a direct blow at Indian national honor. If the royal assent were given to the bill, the racial stigma, he declared, would for the first time be made statutory in South African parliamentary legislation.

Mr. Andrews considered it essential that it should be brought up at the Indian delegates conference. It was quite impossible, in practice, to carry on discussions in regard to the western standard of life without referring to the Color Bar Bill. The bill, if it were applied to Natal, would make observance of the western standard of life economically impossible for Indians.

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Within 15 minutes of Capital; improved by 10 rooms and bath dwelling. Hot water heat, electricity; spacious porches; fine garden with abundant fruit and shade trees; garage for four cars. Ideal location for institution, suburban home or investment. Price \$25,000.

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**Choose Your Luggage \$4.45**  
From This Special Group at Only  
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—Round Hat Boxes, with black or russet bound edges, 12 1/2, 14 1/2 and 16 1/2 inch sizes.  
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Excellent Possibilities of Dominion Shown by New High Commissioner

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LONDON—Sir James Parr, who on Aug. 1 will succeed Sir James Allen as High Commissioner for New Zealand in London, has arrived upon the scene of his new labors for which he is eminently qualified by reason of a long and distinguished public career.

**A Saving of Money**  
According to Mr. Dulaney, the construction has cost one-third less than it would have with the use of any other known building substance at present building material and labor prices. It has taken but three men to construct it.

The ancient house built in 1774 has a covering of pebble dash, but in the cellar the walls are similar in every way to those of the new house recently constructed.

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There will be intermediate stops between Khartoum and Kisumu at Malakal, Mongalla, and Jinja, and such other places as may be found useful. The total distance is about 1,500 miles.

### Color Bar Bill

**DENOUNCED IN INDIA**

**BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)**—C. F. Andrews after consultation with Mahatma Gandhi on the question of the Indians in South Africa, in an interview with the press observed that the Color Bar Bill contained a racial stigma which was a direct blow at Indian national honor. If the royal assent were given to the bill, the racial stigma, he declared, would for the first time be made statutory in South African parliamentary legislation.

Mr. Andrews considered it essential that it should be brought up at the Indian delegates conference. It was quite impossible, in practice, to carry on discussions in regard to the western standard of life without referring to the Color Bar Bill. The bill, if it were applied to Natal, would make observance of the western standard of life economically impossible for Indians.

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## SOVIET-CHINA TRADE EXPANDS

Regarded in Russia as Valuable Aid to Political Friendship

**MOSCOW (Special Correspondence)**—The total value of Russia's imports from China last year was about \$9,000,000, or about double the sum for the preceding year. Before the war Russia patronized the Chinese market to the extent of some \$11,000,000 worth of Russian goods to China in exchange. Russia's exports to China during the last year reached \$2,500,000.

The decline in the commercial intercourse between Russia and China may be ascribed largely to the chasm between the two countries during the period of revolution and civil war. After the conclusion of a Soviet-Chinese trade agreement in 1924, Soviet trade agents began to enter China and succeeded in obtaining credits from the Chinese-American Bank, the Shanghai-Hong Kong Bank and other institutions.

The Soviet Government regards the growing Soviet-Chinese trade as not only desirable from the commercial viewpoint, but as a valuable factor in stimulating the development of political relations between Russia and China. Metal products, rubber and glass articles are reckoned among the most potentially valuable items of export, and it is believed that the Chinese Eastern Railroad, which is now under joint Soviet-Chinese management, offers a good market for the disposal of rails and other railroad equipment manufactured in Russia.

Soviet influence is now very strong in Outer Mongolia, where a "people's government," decidedly friendly to the Soviet regime, has been set up in Ula. Mongolia is a commercial gateway to northwestern China, especially now that a more or less regular system of motor transport has been established over the Gobi Desert. In Manchuria also the Soviet participation in the management of the Chinese Eastern Railroad makes it possible for Russian goods to compete with more or less equal terms with Japanese.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Shakespeare Writing Round His Players

WRITING in this column, some months ago, I brought evidence to show that Shakespeare, when seeking a subject for a new play, did not look himself in his study, and there await inspiration, but more probably cast about for a promising theme, which he could extract and transmute to his own purpose from some existing contemporary play that he had read, acted in, revised, or otherwise been concerned with. This theory also partly accounts for the curiously low estimate of value set upon his work by his contemporaries, many of whom, it seems, regarded him as little better than a plagiarizing adaptor—in Green's phrase, "an upstart crow beautified with our feathers." This was the case in, I think, now generally admitted, and well disputed the conclusion, which almost follows thereon, that Shakespeare, as a practical working dramatist, allowed himself no more absolute originality with his characters, than he did with his plots; but always, to a greater or less extent, adapted those characters to the personalities and capabilities of the cast available for their interpretation.

That idea was brought forcibly to thought several years ago, by Mr. Russell Thorndike, when that actor, in the course of a panegyric upon Shakespeare, delivered during one of the birthday festivals, in the chapter-house of Southwark Cathedral, used some such words as these:

"Many of you people here may think that there was something holy about Shakespeare; but we, who are professionally concerned with the theater as a means of livelihood, regard him from the common-sense point of view as a dramatist who, like ourselves, did the best he could, in any given circumstances. For example, you, perhaps, think that the richest comedy part in the world's drama was just a chance outburst of its author's genius, as humorist and philosopher; but the facts, as I see them, more probably were, that one morning, at rehearsal, Shakespeare, looking round upon his company, and seeing sitting against the wall a Jewish round individual, with only a couple of lines to speak—which, nevertheless, when the time came, were well spoken—said to himself: 'There's a fine fat fellow who can act a bit; let's bung in a part for him.' So it was done; and the part thus 'bunged' into Henry IV was Falstaff."

That Mr. Thorndike's idea is a very shrewd one well deny. Nor is it really inconsistent with the tradition that the original Falstaff was based upon a historical character, Sir John Oldcastle—to whom Shakespeare first gave his true name, altering it only after a strong protest from one of the knight's descendants; since the dramatist, when conceiving and developing the part, may well have had simultaneously in thought the character and qualities of some deceased original, as well as the proved capacities of some

living actor. There is little improbability in such a supposition; and I am convinced that Shakespeare, in the same way, drew also his greatest serious character, Hamlet, from many sources, one being the hero of Kyd's lost "Hamlet" play—as borrowed from Saxo and Belleforest—and another, in contemporary history, that fantastic young nobleman, Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford, whose character and circumstances were strangely analogous to those of Hamlet in the play. There were also, it seems, to the shaping of the Prince of Denmark, a considerable portion of Shakespeare himself and, no doubt, something of Shakespeare's friend and fellow-actor, Richard Burbage, who first played the part, and was certainly prone, after Hamlet's own fashion, to indulge in heady violence when roused. Witness that little episode, on November 16, 1590, in the yard of James Burbage's theater in Shoreditch, when during a dispute over the cash receipts, between the Burbages and the Braynes, Richard, aged nineteen, fell upon one Miles, with a "broom staff."

One particular section of his company, moreover, Shakespeare, in the nature of things, was bound, for physical reason, to consider more than the others; and it seems pretty clear that he did so, even to the extent of shaping the plots of his plays to suit their capabilities and convenience. I mean, of course, the boys who played his female parts. These boys, we may suppose, would be drafted into the companies of professional players, not as raw recruits, but as partially efficient actors, trained to some extent by previous experience with the juvenile companies—the Children of the Chapel, or the Children of Pauls—"the little eyases," beloved of the public who, in the words of Rosencrans, "cry out on the top of the question, and are most tyrannically clapped for it." As the Burbages put it, "the boys growing up in process of time to be men . . . were taken to strengthen the King's service"—and Shakespeare's. Before, and until, their voices changed, they played the women's parts.

It was but a year or so ago, at a performance of "Twelfth Night," by the Fellowship Players, that, in conversation with a brother critic, I first began to realize the probable effect upon Shakespeare's conception of his female characters, of the fact that these were always played by boys. We had been admiring the art of a young actress—Miss Fabia Drake, I think it was—who was playing Viola, and were amused by the boyish sauciness—"rudeness" Olivia flatteringly calls it—of the damsel's demeanor at Olivia's court, and by the way, which she played, with which the vicarious lyrical outbursts are led up to.

"Shakespeare liked his girls to be cheeky and impudent," said my companion. I agreed, and, recalling Rosalind and the rest of them, I saw clearly for the first time, that one of the determining reasons why Shakespeare chose so frequently to draw his young women thus was simply that these women were played without exception by boys, whose instinctive capacities for impudent behavior were naturally taken full advantage of. Then followed another phase when, having discovered the varying capacity of each boy, he began deliberately to write each female part with an eye to the particular interpreter—as Mr. Ghelardi very shrewdly surmises, in a recent article in the London Daily Telegraph.

Before 1594, writes Mr. Ghelardi, there are no very definite indications to guide us; but it seems probable that Shakespeare's company possessed one very clever little boy who acted Juliet—"she's not yet fourteen"—the little queen in Richard II, and Anne in Richard III; but, in the group of great plays, coming between 1594 and 1601, and including all the more popular comedies, together with "King John," Mr. Ghelardi ingeniously supposes, for the interpretation of women's parts, two leading boy actors, of whom the elder, tall and fair, played Portia, with the "sunny locks"; Helena, "the painted maid"; Rosalind, "more than common tall," and "of a womanish form"; Viola, who can double her twin brother Sebastian, and, of course, Beatrice, in "Much Ado." The other boy is short, dark, and the more vivacious of the two. He plays Nerissa, "a little scrubbed boy no higher than thyself"; Hermia, little but fierce; Katherine, the Shrew; Celia, the tease; Hero, "Leonato's short daughter"; Olivia, in "Twelfth Night"; and, perhaps, Constance in "King John."

Then, the writer assumes these boys' voices change; Shakespeare loses them; and, for the tragedies, which form the next group of plays, he employs another pair, of whom the elder and more forceful personality undertakes Cleopatra, Lady Macbeth, and General; and the formidable characters generally; the other, and gentler, doing Desdemona, Ophelia, Virginia, Coriolanus, Juliet, and so forth. For the last group of women—Imogen, Perdita, and Miranda—yet another boy, of a still more placid type, is requisitioned; and within a very few years of that youth ceasing to do petticoats, the women themselves are knocking about the stage door, which, almost immediately, will open to them—the first rape having been given, very possibly, by the wives of the English actors traveling and perhaps playing with their husbands when the English companies were touring Germany, at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Mr. Ghelardi's speculations are very creditably ingenious; and though they may easily be pushed too far, do I think, help to sustain that Shakespeare wrote with a much closer eye upon the capabilities of his available cast than has commonly been supposed hitherto.

## White Fox

(Fantasy based on a Japanese painting)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

White fox.  
In the still white silence.  
Alone at the edge of the world.  
White fields stretch out immeasurably behind you.  
Fields of snow or of cloud.

Are you a white wrath,  
Or a dream that we have dreamed,  
In the winter when the world is a waste of snow?  
But you are whiter than the snow,  
Whiter even than the moonlight,  
As it gleams on cold marble  
Or carven ivory.

Cold and white and lonely.  
Beautiful with a terrible beauty.  
You are older than time itself.  
And wise with an ancient wisdom.  
Mysterious sphinx of the Orient.  
White fox.

Charlotte F. Babcock.

## An "Arabian Nights" Factory

With a deep bow the beaming tarbushed proprietor ushers his guests into his factory. Hidden away inside the old, old walls of Damascus, the riots and tumults of the outside world seem to affect it not at all.

Here hundreds of men, women and children are working, barefooted from choice and pallid from their long hours in a stifling atmosphere and cramped position.

The exquisite Damascus inlaid work is being made in one great room. Carpenters fashion the handsome walnut wood into furniture of every description. Clever Arabic artists trace on it the rich designs which have been handed down to them by their ancestors. Tiny children clutching hammer and chisel in their baby hands, gravely carve out the design. Skilled workmen fit into it the delicate mother-of-pearl or ivory. Yards and yards of fine silver wire is hammered in and, lastly, it is given a brilliant polish. Many of these lovely pieces of furniture, every inch of which is carved and inlaid, have taken a year to make.

In another room numbers of children hammer ceaselessly at the brass ware, their heads bent over their work, their little fingers flying as they beat out the intricate designs already traced upon it.

In a far-away corner an old, white-haired man and a young boy, both in handsome robes, are working at a quaint old loom. On it is being woven an "abaya," or cloak of stiff silk in brilliant colors—vivid emerald green with a wonderful design in deep gold. A garment fit for a king.

A curtained door is opened and closed and in a second the dim and rush of this oriental factory are left behind. Here is a great, cool room filled with treasures. Quantities of the beautiful inlaid furniture, rich hangings of thick stiff silk, brass trays and bowls and vases, soft velvet Persian rugs, alken Damascus robes in brilliant shades, rich Damascus perfumes. It might be the storehouse of some great Sultan of olden times. Perhaps Haroun-al-Raschid himself.

An arched doorway leads into a courtyard open to the sky. In the center a fountain splashes musically and the most picturesque spots of the city are visible from a growing tree.

With true Oriental courtesy the host greets his guests with delicious perfume as they pass out once more into the blinding sunlight and dusty streets of the oldest city in the world.

## Constable

John Constable, destined to greatness, was slow to discover his own gifts. The son of a rich mill-owner of East Bergholt, in Suffolk, he felt the beauty of the turning sails of the mill, and the water that fell splashing and glistening from the grinding wheel. Some of his sketches were shown to Sir George Beaumont, then staying in the neighborhood, and that enthusiastic lover of art was at once convinced of the boy's talent, and obtained his father's consent to a course of training in a London studio. But the arduous necessary drudgery repelled him. He returned for two years to the mill, but he felt still unsettled, and finally at the age of twenty-four accepted his fate and entered the Royal Academy as a student. His progress was slow, but being a close observer of nature he learned more from her than from the schools. He broke away entirely from the classic style of Wilson, observed with his own eyes, and painted with extreme realism the quiet scenery near his home in Dedham Vale. Every hedge, every stile, every haystack, every trifling irregularity of ground was faithfully rendered; the whole being so skilfully enlivened by the play of light and shade that the simplest eye—his own—became in his hands a beautiful picture.

In 1824 the uncompromising realist, this painter of purely English cultivated scenery, won his first triumph in France. Two of his pictures were exhibited in the Salon. One of them, that now popular "Hay Wain," excited the admiration of the French. "C'est plein de roses" (it is full of dew). It was a favorite device with Constable to scatter specks of white paint over his landscapes in order to get this silvery effect. Under his cloudy sky skies—so dear to his nature—the quiet scenery near his home in Dedham Vale. Every hedge, every stile, every haystack, every trifling irregularity of ground was faithfully rendered; the whole being so skilfully enlivened by the play of light and shade that the simplest eye—his own—became in his hands a beautiful picture.

Constable used to say of himself that he wished to paint as though he had never seen a picture; and the interest of his landscapes lies in their unaffected truthfulness. We look on the scene itself. Mary Innes, in "Schools of Painting."



A Small Street at the Foot of the Acropolis, With Mt. Hymettus in the Background

ONE of the most picturesque parts of Athens is undoubtedly the quarter encircling the sloping hillside of the Acropolis on the northwestern side, the Anaphiotika, as it is termed in Greek. You may choose to climb up through any of the steep and crooked little streets, with their tiny, many-colored houses; here all roads lead to the Acropolis, the huge walls of which are seen towering at the end of each street.

Since the American universities have planned the excavation of this section of the town, the most important and populated one in ancient days, many quaint little groups of buildings like the tekke (Turkish seminary), old Greek chapel and churches, and so on, will have to be demolished. It is expected that the excavations will bring to light much that relates to the Athenian city and the culture of classical days.

The municipality of Athens, wishing to collect some pictures of this quarter of the town that will be erased before long, has requested several Greek artists to paint some of the most picturesque spots of the city, and the American League of Universities starts its excavations.

## The Peace Peal

Said a wistful dāw in Saint Peter's tower,  
High above Casterbridge slates and tiles,  
"Why do the walls of my Gothic bower  
Shiver, and shrill out sounds feeble and low?"  
This gray old rubble  
Has scorned such din  
Since I knew trouble  
And joy herein.  
How still did abide them  
Then bellows now swing,  
While our next best thing  
Securely clung!  
It means some snare  
For our feet or wings;  
But I'll beware  
Of such baleful things!  
And forth he flew from his loved niche  
To take up life in a damp dark ditch.  
—So, mortal motives are misread,  
And false designs attributed,  
In upper spheres of straws and sticks.  
Or lower, of pens and politics.

—Thomas Hardy, in "Human Shows, Far Phantasies."

## The Wider View

But we, who have the world for our fatherland, as far as the sea, although we drank of Arno before our teeth were grown, and loved Florence, so that for the sake of our love to her we are suffering exile unjustly, must sustain the shoulders of our judgment by reason rather than by feeling. And although for our pleasure, or for the rest of our bodies, there be no strich no great place than Florence, yet when we turn over the volumes of poets and other writers in which the world is described wholly, or in its parts, and when we come to reason within ourselves, we conceive that there must be many situations in the world, and habitations thereof, between either pole and the circle of the Equator, and more delightful than Tuscany and Florence, whereto I am by origin a citizen; and that many nations and peoples enjoy a more charming and a more useful language than the men of Italy. —Dante, Vita Nuova (Butler translation).

## Le-Repos

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

LES humains ont diverses théories sur les moyens d'avoir du repos. Les uns croient qu'on l'obtient en cessant d'être actif, les autres, qu'un changement de travail ou d'ambiance le produit. Les voyageurs semblent reposer aux uns; d'autres les trouvent ennuyeux. En vérité, les diverses croyances matérielles quant à ce qui constitue le repos sont contradictoires, et s'y adonner, c'est généralement, en dernière analyse, s'attirer la lassitude et le mécontentement.

La dite cause de la lassitude peut être attribuée à la croyance humaine que l'homme est matériel. Cette croyance prétend que l'homme est mortel, que le cerveau est le siège de l'entendement, que les nerfs transmettent des messages et qu'il est que le cerveau comme les nerfs peuvent changer de l'état de repos à celui de lassitude, de la santé à la maladie, et devenir ainsi incapables de fonctionner comme il faut. Les muscles sont censés être forts ou faibles, délassés ou fatigués, souples ou rigides. Pareilles croyances tendent toutes à produire la fatigue.

Selon la Bible le repos est divin, inné, immortel. Il existe en Dieu et appartient à l'homme, parce que l'homme représente et exprime Dieu, l'entendement divin. En contemplant l'univers de Dieu comme spirituel et parfait, on pourra comprendre le repos omniprésent, qui appartient à tout ce qu'il crée. Les révolutions continues et inlassables de la terre apportent même au sans humain la joie du jour, la paix de la nuit et la variété des saisons. Toutes ces choses semblent parler de repos dans l'action. Assurément, le repos perpétuel appartient à l'homme, la création définitive de Dieu, car Dieu exprime ce qui est à Moïse avec tendresse lorsqu'il dit: "Je serai ton Dieu, ton guide, et j'aiderai ta sécurité."

La Science Chrétienne explique qu'il est possible de comprendre que Dieu est avec les hommes, les mettant en sécurité; elle enseigne à distinguer entre les pensées vraies et fausses qui passent de Dieu à l'homme et les suggestions erronées du prétendu entendement charnel, qui seules engendrent la fatigue. Quelque chose n'a aucune connaissance de la monnaie est très porté à accepter une fausse pièce pour une vraie; mais lorsqu'il sait distinguer une pièce d'une autre, il n'acceptera que la vraie. Une contrefaçon n'a aucun pouvoir lorsqu'on découvre qu'elle est fautive et qu'on la rejette. C'est l'ignorance qu'une contrefaçon est quelque chose de faux qui trompe la raison. Il en est ainsi de la lassitude; mais l'application de la compréhension de la Science Chrétienne augmente le repos perpétuel de Dieu pour la compréhension humaine, et permet aux mortels de comprendre le fait merveilleux que Dieu est vraiment avec l'homme, et qu'il garde ses promesses.

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

Uniquement bienfaisante cette vérité donnée dans un paragraphe ayant pour rubrique: "L'Entendement n'est jamais fatigué," à la page 218, où Mrs. Eddy dit: "Vous ne diriez pas qu'une roue est fatiguée; et cependant le corps est tout aussi matériel que la roue. Sans ce que l'entendement humain dit du corps, le corps, de même que la roue inanimée, ne serait jamais fatigué. La conscience de la Vérité nous repose plus que des heures de repos dans l'incoscience."

A mesure que nous appliquons les règles de la Science Chrétienne, nous devenons de plus en plus prompts à découvrir les fausses suggestions, à les rejeter, à en voir le mécanisme dans notre expérience les pensées reconfortantes de Dieu. La traduction islandaise suivante du vingt-huitième verset du premier chapitre de la Genèse, citée à la page 325 de Science et Santé, dirige en effet notre contemplation vers la vraie relation reposante de l'homme à Dieu: "Et Dieu dit: Faisons l'homme selon notre entendement et notre ressemblance; et Dieu forma l'homme d'après Son entendement; il le forma d'après l'entendement de Dieu; et il le forma mâle et femelle."

A mesure que les mortels comprennent de mieux en mieux que la vraie individualité de l'homme est entièrement spirituelle, ils apprennent progressivement que Dieu, l'Entendement divin, soutient l'homme. Après avoir passé par des circonstances qui lui semblent très pénibles, un étudiant de la Science Chrétienne avait été incapable de dormir pendant plusieurs jours et plusieurs nuits. Lorsqu'il dit à une certaine praticienne qu'il devait avoir du sommeil, que l'insomnie pourrait avoir des suites très graves, elle lui répondit affectueusement: "Vous n'avez pas besoin de dormir pour avoir du repos." Elle disait vrai; car l'effort mental erroné commençait aussitôt à céder au délassement. A mesure que les heures passaient, bien que le patient ne dormît pas, le repos vint doucement et graduellement jusqu'à ce qu'arrivât l'heure habituelle de se coucher. Puis il s'endormit paisiblement. Avec quelle compréhension la règle divine du repos avait été appliquée! L'étudiant apprit quelque peu la vérité des paroles de Mrs. Eddy à la page 306 de Miscellaneous Writings, où elle dit: "L'insomnie force les mortels à apprendre que ni l'oubli, ni les rêves ne sauraient faire recouvrer la vie de l'homme, dont la Vie est Dieu, car Dieu ne sommeille ni ne dort."

VARIOUS theories on obtaining rest are held by humanity. Some believe that rest is obtained by cessation from activity; others, that a change of work or environment produces rest. Travel seems restful to some; others consider it tedious. Indeed, the various material beliefs as to what constitutes rest are contradictory, and their fulfillment in the last analysis is, generally, weariness and dissatisfaction.

To the human belief that man is material may be traced the so-called cause of weariness. This belief claims that man is mortal, that brain is the seat of mind, that nerves carry messages to and from it, and that both brain and nerves may change from a condition of rest to weariness, from health to disease, and so become unable to function properly. Muscles are believed to be strong or weak, rested or wearied, supple or rigid. All such beliefs tend to fatigue.

According to the Bible rest is divine, infinite, immortal. It exists in God, and belongs to man because man images or expresses God, divine Mind. Through contemplating God's universe as spiritual and perfect, the omnipresent rest, which belongs to everything that He creates, may be comprehended. Even to the human sense the continuous, unwearying revolutions of the earth bring the gladness of day, the peace of night, and the variety of the seasons. All these seem to speak of rest in action. Surely, to man, the ultimate of God's creation, belongs perpetual rest; for God tenderly expressed this to Moses when He said, "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest."

Christian Science explains how one may understand that God is with men, giving rest, teaching how to distinguish between true, restful thoughts, which pass from God to man, and the erroneous suggestions of the so-called carnal mind, which alone engender fatigue. One who has no knowledge of money is very likely to accept counterfeit coin for true; but when he knows one coin from another, he will accept only the true. A counterfeit has no power when it is detected as false and discarded. It is ignorance of a counterfeit which befools reason. So it is with weariness; but the applied understanding of Christian Science amplifies God's perpetual rest to human understanding, enabling mortals to grasp the marvelous fact that God is truly with man, and that He keeps His promises.

## Tanka

Ah! the waving lespedeza,  
Which spills not a drop  
Of the clear dew.  
—Basho. Trans. from the Japanese by W. A. Aston.

## Fungus Beauty

September 1, 1856.—With R. W. Emerson to Saw Mill Brook. We go admiring the pure and delicate tints of fungi on the surface of the damp swamp there. . . . There are many beautiful lemon-yellow ones of various forms, some shaped like buttons, some becoming finely scalloped on the edges, some club-shaped and hollow, of the most delicate and rare but decided tints, contrasting well with the decaying leaves about them. There are others pure white, others a wholesome red, others brown, and some even a light indigo-blue above and beneath. . . . You almost envy the wood frogs and toads that hop amid such gems—some pure and bright enough for a breastpin. . . . The humblest fungus . . . is a successful poem in its kind.—Thoreau's Journal.

## On Returning to an Old House

We were fortunate in having an old house to return to. Old houses have enough of humanity about them to seem sympathetic and responsive, but they are also sufficiently detached to abide immutably by standards of their own.

Our old house stands a mile and a half from a Vermont village, on the edge of a meadow across which it looks to a range of broken and moulded hills. Big maples shade it, behind it an apple orchard runs up a grassy slope, beside it stands an old red barn transformed by Christopher into a studio. It is serene and wise, it has lived many years. . . . But strife is the last thing it suggests or seems to remember as it broods beneath its maple in the midst of its flower gardens and watches the lights and shadows change on the quiet hills. . . . The spring afternoon was drawing towards its close and luminous shadows were folded into the hollows of the hills. The light was soft and caressing, dwelling with the awakening on the young green of the tenderest forest. . . . The valley was lovely—so dear and familiar, yet unfamiliar too, as if I were in some strange way seeing it both for the first and the last time. . . . Christopher went the rounds of the orchard and garden with me and then disappeared into his studio. After sitting awhile on the front steps alone, I got up and went in search of him. "Christopher," I said . . . as he stood looking at some old canvases, "that's a nice canvas, isn't it? No! Well of course you can do better now—Christopher, do you feel as I do, that we had been born into a new world which is the same old dear one, and that we are very young children with everything to learn?" Christopher nodded, leaning forward to scratch a corner of one of his canvases with his finger nail. "It's a good feeling," I pondered. "It makes me glad too."—Sophie Humphrey in "Mountain Verities."

## Rest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Scientific rules for seeking and gaining the rest which God gives may be found in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. Especially helpful is the truth given in a paragraph having the marginal heading, "Mind never weary" (p. 218), where Mrs. Eddy says: "You do not say a wheel is fatigued; and yet the body is as material as the wheel. If it were not for what the human mind says of the body, the body, like the inanimate wheel, would never be weary. The consciousness of Truth rests us more than hours of repose in unconsciousness."

As one applies the rules of Christian Science, he becomes increasingly alert to detect, discard, and see the nothingness of false suggestions, and to bring refreshing thoughts from God more abundantly into his experience. The following Icelandic translation of Genesis 1:24, quoted in Science and Health (p. 525), turns contemplation practically to man's true, restful relation to God: "And God said, Let us make man after our mind and our likeness; and God shaped man after His mind; after God's mind shaped He him; and He shaped them male and female."

As mortals understand increasingly that man's true individuality is wholly spiritual, they learn progressively that God, divine Mind, maintains man. A student of Christian Science, after passing through seemingly crucial circumstances, had been unable to sleep for several days and nights. When a practitioner was told the student felt that sleep must be indulged or serious results would follow, she replied lovingly, "You do not have to sleep to obtain rest." She spoke truly, for the erroneous mental strain at once began to give way to relaxation. As the hours passed, although the patient did not sleep, rest came gently and gradually until the usual retiring hour; then a peaceful sleep ensued. How understandingly the divine rule of rest had been applied! The student learned somewhat the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 208), where she states: "Inasmuch as mortals learn that neither oblivion nor dreams can recuperate the life of man, whose life is God, for God neither slumbers nor sleeps."

That rest is sweet which comes through divine understanding. Although as yet this may be experienced in small degree, it inspires mortals with confidence that God's way of rest is the only way of obtaining true refreshment. God is infinitely compassionate. As mortals seek rest increasingly in Him, their human experiences become more divine, for they are tending toward that absolute perpetual rest which is inseparable from man, since God is always with him.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Tim-Whiskers and the Parrot

By FRANCES M. WARN

"WE AREN'T going to the seashore?" asked Sue in surprise.

"Well, the mountains are just as nice," said Bob. "I think perhaps I like them better."

"But we are not going there either," said Mother.

"Well, Mother, where are we going?" asked the astonished Bob.

"We are not going anywhere this year," and Mother seemed glad she had told them.

Bob and Sue were not very big, but they somehow knew that there must be a real good reason for their staying in the hot city all through the vacation.

"One thing I have done," added their mother. "I have asked Mrs. Brill if I could borrow her car yard while she is away. As long as it is right next to ours it will give us more room to move about in."

"What do you suppose she said?"

"What?" came from both Sue and Bob.

"She said: 'Yes, indeed, and here is the key to the old barn. It is all empty and cool and the children can play there to their hearts' content.'"

"Goody!" exclaimed Bob.

"But all the children will be gone," frowned Sue. "Everybody in the world is going away and there won't be anybody to play with."

But Bob looked quite eager. "I have a scheme," he whispered to Sue. "and it is going to be great."

A few days later Bob and Sue came to the dinner table with broad smiles on their sunburned faces.

Bob's Idea

"Mrs. Brill is going to leave Chow home for us to take care of—it's all arranged. She was going to send him to a boarding kennel but he never would have understood that," said Bob happily. "My but he is a nice dog!"

"And we're to have the Roller's two monkeys!" exclaimed Sue with shining eyes.

"Mrs. Mapes is going to let us take Jupiter, too."

"Who is Jupiter?"

"Oh—the Mapes' parrot."

"And we're to have the Miller's cat," announced Sue.

"And the Howell's rabbits and alligators."

"Children, children!" gasped their astonished mother. "You haven't promised to take all of these pets?"

"Oh, yes. We never had enough pets before," beamed Bob.

"But how did you find them all?"

"We took a notice on the telephone pole," Bob admitted, "right down by the little C & G store at the corner, where everybody goes to get something just before meal time."

"What did you put on your notice?"

"We said: 'If you are going away for the summer, loan us your pets. Care and kindness. Bob and Sue.'"

"We took turns standing on the other side of the telephone," said Sue.

"But you are getting so many kinds of pets," said their mother doubtfully.

"That's the only trouble," replied Bob. "We've promised to take Miller's cat and it can't get along with anything."

"It's got to learn," insisted Sue. "It's really a nice cat but it's bossy."

There was a short silence during which Bob did some thinking.

"Is there any real reason why cats and dogs and parrots and alligators and rabbits can't be friends, Mother?" he asked with concern.

"No," said Mother truthfully.

"Well," said Bob with determination, "we will help them see that."

A Month Later

A month later Sue looked up and down the deserted hot and dusty street and smiled.

"It's fine here, anyway," she said,

and ran around to the back yard. The hose was pouring out a little fountain in a big tub that Mother had fixed. Chow was digging in the deep sand pile and the rabbits were playing under the see-saw. In the barn door the monkeys were snoozing and the whole family of visitors seemed to feel very much at home. But from the corner of the yard, under the horse chestnut tree, came a low rumbling growl.

"Now, Tim-Whiskers, what are you fussing at?" demanded Sue of the big gray cat.

"Bad pussy cat!" came from up in the tree and the Mapes' parrot squawked loudly.

"Oh, Tim-Whiskers," scolded Sue, "did you chase Jupiter up there again?"

Sue sat down on the edge of the sand pile and Tim-Whiskers, still fuming, came over and rubbed his back along her dress. She took him up in her lap and stroked his soft gray coat.

"They are all getting along well but those two," said Bob. "They all said we couldn't manage Tim-Whiskers—and here we are."

"Yes."

"Bad pussy cat—bad pussy cat," persisted Jupiter, and a low growling growl came from Tim-Whiskers.

"What shall we do?" asked Sue, helplessly.

"We are all getting along well but those two," said Bob. "They all said we couldn't manage Tim-Whiskers—and here we are."

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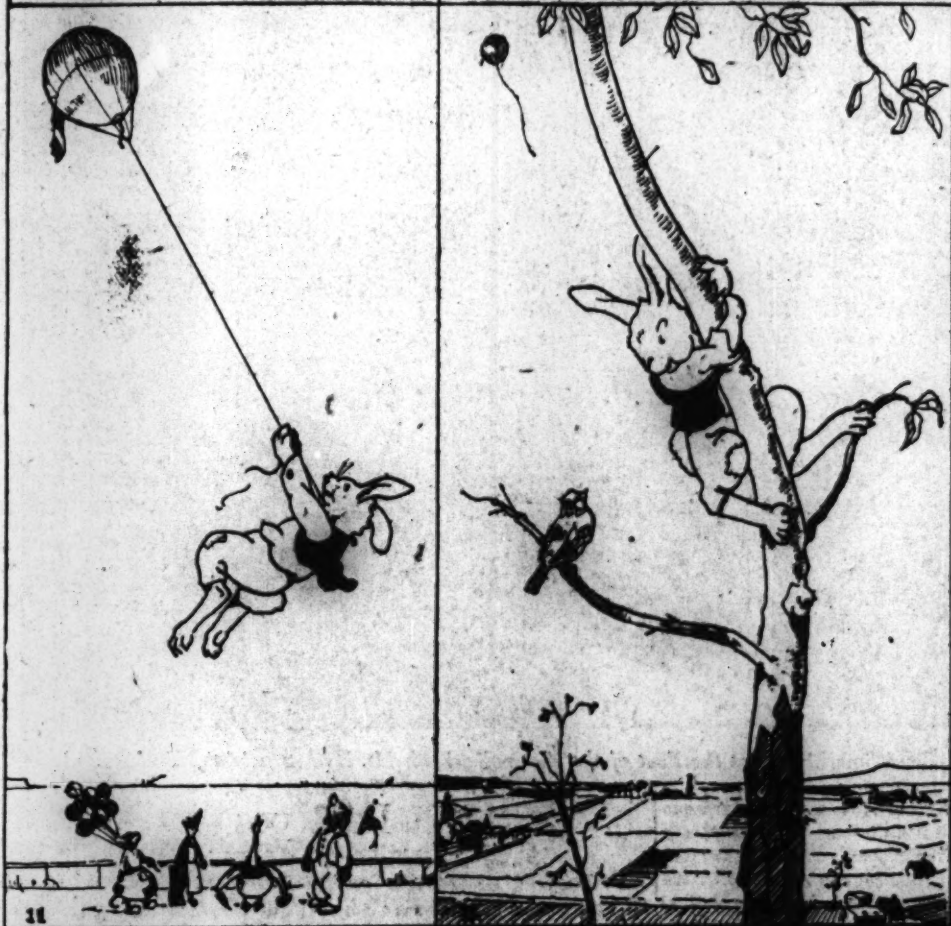
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"Yes."

## A DAY AT THE SEASIDE - 3



After the dance came refreshments which Mr. Bear and Mr. Fox, the waiter, were asked to share.



But, oh dear, it was so large that away it flew with Mr. Rabbit still clinging to it. "Hold on, hold on," shouted Mr. Bear. "Let go, let go," cried Miss Gossie. But Mr. Rabbit wasn't going to lose his precious balloon if he could help it.

Then the string broke, and down fell Mr. Rabbit, who landed himself clinging to a tree.

"Where did you come from?" "Oh, Mr. Bear," cried Mr. Rabbit, "do fly to Miss Gossie and tell her to come to my rescue."

Away flew Mr. Bear, and soon he was telling Mr. Rabbit's friends all about it. (To be continued)

## Robin, the Cricketer

At the opposite ends of the table and ate and they ate. At last they were well satisfied and came over to the box where Sue and Bob were sitting.

"Nice pussy cat!" said Sue with a twinkle in her eye.

"Nice bad pussy cat!" said Jupiter, but he wasn't scolding a bit. Tim-Whiskers began to lick off the cream that had spilled on Jupiter's feathers and to purr a real friendly purr.

"Nice pussy cat!" said Jupiter presently.

"Nice, nice pussy cat!"

And always after that the parrot and Tim-Whiskers were good friends and they found it a very happy, comfortable feeling.

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ROBIN'S uncle brought him a red-white-and-blue ball to play cricket with in the garden. It was not a real cricket ball but it did much better because Robin used a tennis racket instead of a bat, and a rubber ball was less likely to break the greenhouse windows.

A long time ago—last year in fact—Robin's uncle had given him a set of cricket stumps with balls complete, but somehow they disappeared, one at a time, until they were all gone. Robin thinks the gardener found them useful for propping up the old gooseberry bushes, but he is not sure. So now Robin has a wooden box for one end of the pitch and a disused umbrella handle for the other, and his uncle bowls to him when he is free, but when he is not free Robin has to play by himself.

The Bouncy Ball

One day he was bouncing his new ball on the path to see how high it would go. First it bounced as high as the back of the seat, then it bounced as high as the archway, and then it bounced as high as the top of the wall and went right over into the next-door garden.

Robin didn't quite know what to do because the next-door people had only just arrived and he hadn't been introduced—he didn't even know any of them by sight. He looked at the wall and wondered if it would be polite to try and climb over, and just as he was looking a most strange thing happened—his red-white-and-blue ball bounced back against Robin's head.

Robin had never known any ball take so long to bounce before, but there it was sure enough right in front of him on the path. He picked it up and then, just for the fun of the thing, he bounced it over the wall again, and in a few seconds back it came as before! And then there was a little noise as if of toes scraping on the other side of the wall, and the top of someone's white sun hat began to appear, and then a boy's brown face looked down at him.

"Hello!" said Robin, and stood very still.

"What are you doing?" asked the boy.

"Playing cricket," said Robin.

The boy looked at the box and the umbrella handle on the lawn.

"Who's in?" the boy asked.

"I am," said Robin. "There's no one but me playing just now."

"I'll play with you," said the boy. "I've got some stumps of my own, and a bat; I'll fetch them and throw them over."

A Great Day for Robin

The brown face and white sun hat disappeared. Robin stood quite still, turning his red-white-and-blue ball over and over in his hands. It was nice of the boy to say he would play. He must be quite big, from the size of his face—perhaps he was a real cricketer.

And then the boy was back again. He threw over his stumps and balls first, and then his bat, a nice shiny yellow one, not too heavy for Robin, and then he came over himself, and Robin saw that he was tall and broad, but not grown-up like his uncle.

"You go in first, and I'll bowl to you," the boy said, after he had fixed the stumps in the lawn. "Take center, and stand inside your crease."

Robin tried to do what he was told, but he did not in the least know what it meant. So the boy, who was very kind, showed him. And then he told him how to stand, and how to take straight balls, and leg balls, and long hops, and full pitches, and every other kind, and Robin forgot that he didn't even know his name.

They had a lovely long game all the afternoon, and sometimes Robin bowled, and at last it was time to say good-by.

"I'll tell you what we'll do tomorrow," said the boy. "I'll bring my counting round, and we'll pick up sides, and score, and make a real match of it. Tell your people to get you into fannels—you're playing jolly well, but you'd do tons better in fannels!" And the boy disappeared over the wall with a wave of his hand.

"Fannels?" repeated Robin to himself. "I suppose fannels are things that make people play well. I'll ask Uncle to put me into them; he's sure to know what fannels are."

He glanced over the lawn, at the newly made pitch and the shining stumps, and there, lying by itself, his own red-white-and-blue ball. He picked it up and ran down the path toward the house.

"Uncle!" he called. "We're going to have a real cricket match tomorrow; we're going to pick up sides."

"What are you doing?" asked the boy.

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and, keep score, and I've got to put myself into fannels to help me to win!"

"Splendid!" called back Robin's Uncle from the study.

And that was how Robin's bouncy ball turned Robin into a first-class cricketer.

## Jim and the Rain

THIS is a true story of Jim, the big elephant, who is one of the favorites in the fine zoological garden in which he lives. His keeper is as fond of Jim as if he were a pet, and Jim obeys as quickly and willingly as any dog.

Jim has been trained to carry little children on his back—generally six at a time—in the seats that have been built like a saddle to fit over his broad back. One day after the six children had been placed on his back and strapped in, he hesitated for a few moments about starting to take them for their ride. With a little kindly urging from his keeper, he took three or four steps forward, and then stood perfectly still, almost as immovable as a rock. The keeper tried to urge him to go ahead, but to no avail. Finally, seeing it was useless to coax him, the keeper turned to another keeper standing by and said:

"It's no use, Dan; we had better take them off."

Hearing this, Jim backed up to the high stand and allowed the keepers to take the children off his back. Then, when the saddle had been removed, he walked slowly toward the open door of the elephant house and into his own cage, trying to close the door—but the day being warm, his keeper insisted that it be left open.

It was not more than three minutes after Jim was under cover when a thunderstorm broke, driving everyone in the park to the nearest shelter. Jim was the center of attraction in the elephant house and about whether he had to answer many questions as he sat near the open door in the cage with his charge.

As different people in the crowd fed Jim peanuts, his keeper told why he had stopped and would go no farther when he had taken the children such a short distance. He explained that Jim did not like rain, and knew instinctively when it was coming. Then, no coaxing or pleading on the part of his keeper, who at first was at a loss to know why his pet did not obey, could make him take a chance on getting himself or the children wet.

Even from under cover, Jim did not like to see the rain, and it was amusing to watch him try to close the door when his keeper made the slightest move to leave his place at the doorway. Jim would gently try to move the keeper aside so that he could shut out the sight of the rain, but the keeper laughingly said: "Stop that, Jim!" as Jim sheepishly dropped his trunk and turned for more peanuts.

"H. DEAR!" sighed Lucy, as she gazed out at the rain pouring down at the rain. "Oh, dear!"

Nobody wants to see rain during the holidays, and Lucy was no exception to the rule. She was just beginning to wonder if it was ever going to stop any more, when she felt a slight tug at her sleeve, and looking round, was amazed to see Jeanne and Victoria standing beside her, and smiling up at her in their most friendly way. Jeanne and Victoria were the two little dolls who lived in the dolls' house with Mr. and Mrs. Doll. "Now, when was Lucy was a bit surprised."

"How would you like to come for a picnic by the sea?" inquired Victoria.

"Oh, I'd love to!" Lucy exclaimed, excitedly. "I'd love to!"

"Come on, then," chorused Jeanne and Victoria. "We haven't much time to lose." And seizing her by both hands they began to race with her across the floor. It was great fun, and Lucy thought she had never enjoyed anything quite so much. But something very curious had happened. The nursery, and everything in it, had grown suddenly very large, and the little girl discovered that she was now no bigger than either of her dolls; in fact, she wasn't quite as tall as Jeanne! However, as they were both in such a hurry there was no time to say anything about it.

Something Curious

Soon they reached the stool, which was supposed to be a bridge, and to Lucy's astonishment it really was a bridge! And not long afterward they came to what was supposed to be a station, and behold, it really was a railway station! Mrs. Doll was awaiting them just inside, with a large basket of provisions and some spades and pails.

"So glad you were able to come," she said to Lucy, "and along with you into the carriage all three of you, or they'll go without us."



## EDUCATIONAL

## Chank-Tun-Un-Gi

SOMEONE has said, in effect, that humanity improves itself more through avoiding the errors of its ancestors than by copying their virtues. My parents were desperately afraid of deep water, yet I must have been intended for a "water dog." Forbidden to go near the streams, every year I sneaked off a few times to get into the water, then my father discovered my transgression and threatened chastisement if the offense was repeated.

Did I stop? No. Off to the water upon every opportunity, ultimately detected and punished with no light hand. Did severe punishment result in any improvement? No. Into the creek at every chance, numerous lickings intervening, and one day I was pulled out of a deep hole, having swallowed too much creek water, but the family never knew about it until the years had eliminated the danger of being whipped.

Some way I survived the numerous risks taken by a fool boy and ultimately acquired a boy of my own. Then my real responsibilities began. Early I resolved that he should learn to swim and took him over to the creek and taught him something more than the rudiments. Then, one day, in a northern lake, he swam five miles with all ease and apparently could have covered twice the distance without distress. My boy never had to sneak off to go swimming; neither had he to ask permission. Residing only a few blocks from the creek, he went swimming at will and I had full confidence in his ability to take care of himself in the water.

## An Advantage

Have you ever thought what a handicap the country boy has over the city lad (although the latter would be fain to admit it)? A boy takes much more stock in what he sees than in what he is told. The country boy sees his men-folk at work—the city boy sees them during their leisure hours and is apt to grow up with an idea that work is rather degrading. Sometimes it requires years to get that idea out of his head and sometimes he never loses it. He doesn't learn to work and that's the reason that in after years he is so often outstripped on his own ground by the lad from the country.

When a father only sees a boy at breakfast and in the evening, he has no conception of how the lad puts in the time when he is not under parental supervision. School helps a great deal, but in the summer vacation there is no telling what evil a boy's initiative will lead him. He is fuller of energy than a grapefruit is of juice.

The gang of youngsters I trained with (looking back with the wisdom of years) was a collection of little mischiefs. We were always into something and generally of a destructive nature. My boy's welfare troubled me until I investigated the Boy Scouts, when a light was shed on my pathway and he joined the organization. He was always in the required age of 15 years. He was thoroughly won over to the proposition and even now, when a university senior, he retains his connections with the boys of his troop, his Scout master and headquarters.

The office of scout master requires a man of particular and peculiar ability. He must possess patience, ingenuity, initiative and work for the

love of the boys and the game, for there is no salary attached. In Indianapolis it is estimated that about one boy in ten of scout age is a Scout, and most of the 10 are in districts where Scouting is most needed. In such localities it is almost impossible to secure suitable men for the work. The progress of a troop depends absolutely upon the ability, individuality and perseverance of the Scout master. He must be willing to sacrifice his convenience in the cause. I put my boy in a troop having a first-class Scout master, but he was called away from the city and his successor was not a success; the troop began to go backward, the boys showed lack of interest and there were signs of disintegration.

## Good Fellowship

It happened that the church we attended gave room to a Scout troop and by using this as an argument my boy was transferred. The master of this troop I regarded as the best in the city. He was one of the boys in their play, yet managed to preserve his authority and he kept the troop on its toes all the time. As long as he was with it, it registered the most merit badges at the monthly meetings of the Court of Honor and boasted nearly half of the Eagle Scouts in the city. This man had to be away from the city a good deal of the time, but had an able assistant to handle the weekly meetings of the troop when he was absent. How he ever managed to accomplish as much as he did has always been a mystery to me. When he was out on the road my boy had a postal card from him, always, written as a matter of good fellowship and urging the youngster to greater effort for the honor of the troop; and my lad was only one of about 40. I suppose the other boys also had their postal cards.

The first Boy Scout troop in Indianapolis was organized in 1910; in 1915 there were 19 troops and the Scout Council was established, consisting mostly of men who had boys in the organization. As the number of troops increased and results showed that the organization was doing for the boys of the city several substantial and representative citizens decided that a permanent home was required for the best improvement of the boys. In consequence, a committee was appointed to investigate different locations within a satisfactory distance from the city, with a view of purchasing a tract which could be devoted exclusively to Scouting.

A location was found, about eight miles from the city limits, consisting of 30 acres of ground, embracing flat fields, a natural terrace and thickly wooded hills, lying between the government reservation at Fort Benjamin Harrison and a tract known as "Bussard's Wood," which had been deeded to the city as a reservation for wild birds and trees. The tract was ideally located, with a creek along its northern line, a fine open field of 20 to 30 acres, a terrace, a natural terrace, then an abrupt rise to hills covered with thick growth of trees and underbrush. This tract was purchased for \$30,000 in the spring of 1915 and secured by a cash payment of several thousand dollars. When the title was transferred, an event was celebrated by the burning of the mortgage at a camp fire.

Indian lore is so naturally connected with the work and play of Boy Scouts that the name Chanktun-Un-Gi was chosen for the scout reservation. A literal translation is "Stream of Falling Water," but translated into boy language it means "Boy Heaven." Many years ago there was a kindly and shrewd old hotel man in Indianapolis named Tom McCarty. He had no boys, as I remember, but was much interested in them and he used to say that if he had a boy to care for he would build a high board fence around a 10-acre field and turn the boy loose in it. Old Tom had the right idea, but Indianapolis has gone him several better in Chanktun-Un-Gi. It embraces many more than 10 acres, but it is fenced only with ethics that keep the boys within limits and they rarely venture out without leave.



Where the Nightly Camp-Fires of Chank-Tun-Un-Gi Are Held. This Particular Scene Is the Burning of the Reservation Mortgage.

## A Method in Teaching French

BON JOUR, madame et monsieur, was the greeting we received from a class of possibly 30 happy high school boys and girls—not in France, but at the Junior High School at Wellesley, Mass. We had heard that an interesting method of teaching French was being used at this school. In fact, so successful has it proved that it has attracted the attention of pedagogic authorities at Harvard University and other colleges. One of the French classes recently gave a demonstration at Boston University before a class of teachers and received enthusiastic commendation. With this information in our possession, we took an opportunity to visit the class and sit in through three periods, during which three different types of pupils studied French.

The first class consisted of boys and girls in their third year of French. From the time they entered the classroom until they left at the end of the 45-minute period, only French was spoken by teachers and pupils. After a brief interchange of courtesies and a "little" good humored chaff, the teacher asked the class to sing a few French songs. This class did with manifest enjoyment and real excellence of pronunciation. The songs were followed by "socialization" exercises. The class leader for the day came to the front and led a general conversation on everyday matters, made personal inquiries of each pupil relative to their occupations, and so forth. At each pupil answered, the class secretary made a record of correct or incorrect replies. It was plainly evident that in this socialization work—in which, incidentally, the teacher took no part except to correct an occasional error—the children found real freedom in expressing themselves in French.

Dramatization has an important part in this particular system. Even the simple courtesies that take place between people meeting on the street, or introduced; or a visit to a gallery, all are dramatized and pupils actually act the parts before the rest of the class. Sometimes more time is devoted to dramatization in the period, when the whole class takes part; perhaps it is a make-believe restaurant in Paris; the boys act as waiters, messengers, escorts, while the girls are ladies who order various dishes. This plan engenders an interest in learning French from which few pupils escape even those who started out with no desire to take up French in school work.

## SCHOOLS—European

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line restaurant in Paris; the boys act as waiters, messengers, escorts, while the girls are ladies who order various dishes. This plan engenders an interest in learning French from which few pupils escape even those who started out with no desire to take up French in school work.

The next group was made up entirely of boys; boys of Italian parentage predominated, with a sprinkling of other nationalities. This group, the teacher informed us, was supposed to be below the average in intelligence. They had taken French for seven months, and for only two periods a week. Like the first class, they sang two songs in French, and though boys are more self-conscious, especially before strangers, these are girls, they did exceedingly well. In the socialization work they needed quite a bit of prompting, but there were at least three or four who did exceptionally well considering the short time they had been in the French class. With this particular class the teacher required each pupil to write on the board, translations of simple sentences. Every error made, they had to correct, but she insisted that they discover for themselves from the textbook, the correct word or spelling. In explanation of this she told us that in this particular class she did not seriously attempt to teach the boys the French language, but she did seek to teach them how to learn French when they get to the senior high school. In the opinion of the teacher (there is a great weakness in much of our teaching; we do not teach children how to learn. She illustrated this by asking a boy to find the French word for an English equivalent; all that was necessary was to look up the word in a dictionary, or to ask a classmate who did not know how to use a vocabulary or dictionary, or to ask a teacher to use it, much preferring to be told by the teacher. She also stressed the importance of getting the boy to think and reason out, rather than commit to memory and repeat by rote.

## SCHOOLS—European

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## Pronunciation

## of Proper Names

## in the News

Gibraltar (jib-rail-lar); Spanish, la-brail-lar, town and fortified rock on south of Iberian Peninsula, belonging to Great Britain; the ancient Calpe.

Alessandria (ah-lan-yeth'), town in Turin, province of, Spain, on River Guadalquivir.

Acosta (ah-aw'-stah) (formerly Augusta Pretoria), a town of Italy, in the province of Turin.

Aux Cayes (O-kay'), seaport on southwest coast of Haiti.

Scheveningen (shay'-ven-ingen), watering-place of South Holland, province of the Netherlands.

Meyer Anselm Rothschild (German, rok'-shilt; English, rotsh'-child, or rot'-child), 1742-1812, Jewish banker at Frankfurt-am-Main, founder of famous house.

The third class consisted of bright girls who carried through the socialization exercises with very little prompting from the teacher. More translation work was done in this class than in the other two, and this gave an opportunity of noting that the teacher was a believer in free translation and concerned only with getting the correct sense, rather than literal words. For example, the French "toi" which in English is "thou," her pupils translated "you." Neither does she teach French grammar in French, but in English. This is contrary to some modern practice, but she advanced what appears to be a pertinent argument; to teach children French grammar in French is to assume that they are familiar with English grammar, which as a rule is a grave fallacy. What is the good of expecting a child to tell what the past participle of "aller" when she could not tell you what the past participle of "go" is? Realizing these facts, the teacher makes perfectly certain that the parts of speech and the rules governing grammatical construction are clearly understood when applied to the English translations, before she takes up the French constructions.

The school principal said that in his opinion this teacher is doing such

valuable work in that school, and for education in the community, that it would be a very serious loss if she were removed. But the influence of the French classes goes further than this. In the senior high school, French is one of three optional subjects; before this teacher took over the work in the junior high, very few students entering the senior high school elected French. Now this is all changed; the interest in French aroused and cultivated in the junior high school is so permanent that a great many more students entering the senior high are anxious to go on with French, and are enrolled in the French class accordingly.

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## INDUSTRIALS NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

## CONTINUE IN GOOD DEMAND

## High-Priced Issues Favored—Motors Strong—Oils Sluggish

NEW YORK, July 19.—Confused price movements characterized the opening of the new week in the stock market. The unexpected collapse of the Briand-Caillaux Ministry sent French francs and stocks to new low record level around 2 1/2 cents, but this apparently had little influence, at first, on stock values.

General Electric opened 2 points higher and Mack Trucks, General Motors, Chrysler preferred and United States Rubber showed gains of a point or more.

The market headed upward soon after the opening on the execution of a large accumulation of week-end buying orders. Active short covering was again in evidence in the motor group on reports that sales of popular cars were being maintained at an unusually high rate for this season of the year, although Jordan broke sharply to a new 1926 low.

**New Highs for Year**

Sluggishness continued in the oil group on liquidation probably inspired by the growing uneasiness over effect of the discovery of new oil fields on the crude and refined oil markets. Western rails held relatively steady in view of the Interstate Commerce Commission's recent refusal to grant a freight increase in the north.

Sterling exchange held firm but practically all the continental currencies lost ground in sympathy with the weakness of French franc.

Heavy profit taking in United States Steel common, General Motors and most other leaders during the forenoon was well absorbed, and failed to dampen bullish enthusiasm in other sections of the list. Buying orders were scattered over a broad list but the motor, public utility and railroad signal equipment issues gave the best demonstrations of group strength.

New 1926 new motor were recorded by Texas Gulf Sulphur, Cushman and Westinghouse Air Brake and Manhattan Electrical Supply.

**Bonds Unsettled**

Renewed selling of French obligations, following the fall of the Briand-Caillaux Cabinet and the collapse of the franc to a record low price, gave an unsettled tone to the bond market today. Losses ranging from substantial fractions to nearly 2 points were recorded by the three government issues and the leading French railroad bonds.

Trading interest was at a low ebb in domestic issues, most of which tended toward lower levels. The recent fall of western rails, which obtained higher freight rates chilled the speculative enthusiasm which had previously carried many of these issues into new high ground.

Reports that new negotiations might be undertaken for the sale of the White Star Line, re-organized International Mercantile Marine and Brooklyn Union Gas 5 1/2s led an advance in the public utilities, but Consolidation Coal and Southern Railway 6 1/2s were conspicuously sold.

Public offering of the new bond issue of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, a \$4,600,000 six per cent bond for the Gulf Coast Lines was quickly sold today.

## WHEAT PRICES HAVE BIG UPWARD SWING IN TODAY'S TRADING

CHICAGO, July 19.—Wheat took a sudden upward swing today after a evening start. Continued high temperatures and a heavy rain, which counterbalanced the influence of unexpected lower quotations at Liverpool. Opening unchanged to 1/2 cent lower, the Chicago wheat market quickly rose nearly 3/4 above initial bottom figures. Corn, starting 1/2 cent up and scoring further gains later.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—July 1 1/4, Sept. 1 1/4, Dec. 1 1/4. Corn—July 1 1/4, Sept. 1 1/4, Dec. 1 1/4. Oats—July 1 1/4, Sept. 1 1/4, Dec. 1 1/4.

## SEABOARD AIR LINE TO SELL 6 P. C. BONDS

NEW YORK, July 19.—The report that additional financing would be done by Seaboard Air Line has been confirmed by S. C. W. Ward, president, who said he was negotiating for the sale of \$8,000,000 first and consolidated mortgage 6 per cent Series A bonds to Dillon, Read & Co.

Mr. Ward said that to meet heavy increase in traffic, proceeds of these bonds will be used to increase facilities for extension of properties and company and to make improvements, acquisitions, additions and betterments. Operating revenues for the first six months of 1926 were 6 per cent ahead of the like period of 1925.

## CONNECTICUT VALLEY LUMBER SALE NEAR

Negotiations are approaching a conclusion for the sale of the Connecticut Valley Lumber Company to New England Power Company. It is believed that the consideration will be about \$10,000,000.

The Connecticut Valley Lumber Company is controlled by E. J. Storer, Charles A. Stone, James J. Phelan and Henry Hornblower. It has something over \$2,000,000 in first mortgage 6 per cent bonds and 50,000 shares of stock of no-par value.

The company holds title to about 325,000 acres of timber land in northern New Hampshire and in northern Vermont, also timber property in Quebec and water rights on the Connecticut River.

## SOUTHERN UTILITY OFFERING

E. R. Diggs & Co. are offering an issue of \$10,000,000 Southern Utilities Company 6 per cent convertible debentures, Series A, due April 1, 1936, priced at 98 and interest on 6 1/2 per cent. The proceeds of this issue and the \$5,000,000 first lien 6 per cent gold bonds recently sold will be used to redeem outstanding bonds, to reimburse the company for expenditures made for additions and improvements, and to provide a substantial amount of cash for the completion of the present construction program.

## BUTLOR, ROCHESTER PROPOS

Surplus after charges of the Butlor, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Co. for the five months ended May 31, was \$454,412, equal to \$2.36 per share, common after dividends on \$3,000,000 preferred, compared with first quarter surplus of \$121,981, equal to \$2.12 on the common.

## ARGENTINE LOAN EXPECTED

NEW YORK, July 19.—The market is looking for another Argentine loan of \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 in the near future. The Argentine government has issued a loan of \$10,000,000 in the market today, with an appreciation of \$8.50 and a bid of \$8.50.

## BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Symbol	High	Low	July 19	July 18
1000 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
1100 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
1200 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
1300 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
1400 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
1500 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
1600 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
1700 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
1800 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
1900 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
2000 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
2100 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
2200 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
2300 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
2400 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
2500 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
2600 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
2700 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
2800 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
2900 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
3000 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
3100 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
3200 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
3300 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
3400 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
3500 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
3600 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
3700 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
3800 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
3900 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
4000 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
4100 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
4200 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
4300 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
4400 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
4500 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
4600 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
4700 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
4800 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
4900 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
5000 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
5100 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
5200 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
5300 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
5400 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
5500 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
5600 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
5700 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
5800 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
5900 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
6000 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
6100 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
6200 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
6300 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
6400 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
6500 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
6600 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
6700 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
6800 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
6900 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
7000 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
7100 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
7200 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
7300 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
7400 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
7500 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
7600 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
7700 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
7800 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
7900 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
8000 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
8100 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
8200 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
8300 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
8400 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
8500 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
8600 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
8700 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
8800 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
8900 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
9000 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
9100 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
9200 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
9300 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
9400 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
9500 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
9600 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
9700 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
9800 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
9900 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
10000 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4

## NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Symbol	High	Low	July 19	July 18
1000 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
1100 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
1200 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
1300 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
1400 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
1500 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
1600 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
1700 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
1800 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
1900 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
2000 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
2100 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
2200 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
2300 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
2400 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
2500 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
2600 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
2700 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
2800 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
2900 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
3000 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
3100 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
3200 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
3300 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
3400 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
3500 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
3600 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
3700 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
3800 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
3900 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
4000 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
4100 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
4200 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
4300 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
4400 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
4500 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
4600 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
4700 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
4800 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
4900 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
5000 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
5100 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
5200 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
5300 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
5400 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
5500 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 1/4
5600 Alameda	118 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/2	118







# SIX CLUBS ARE UP OVER 500

## Philadelphia Is Only Team to Lose More Than It Won Last Week

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	W	L	P.C.
Cincinnati	50	29	.632
Pittsburgh	48	31	.609
St. Louis	47	32	.595
Brooklyn	46	33	.582
Chicago	46	33	.582
Philadelphia	44	35	.558
Boston	43	36	.543
Philadelphia	32	52	.384

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston at Pittsburgh. Brooklyn at Cincinnati. St. Louis at Philadelphia. Philadelphia at New York.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Brooklyn at Cincinnati. Chicago at New York. St. Louis at Philadelphia. Philadelphia at New York.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Pittsburgh. Brooklyn at Cincinnati. New York at Chicago. Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Winning three games and losing three last week, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati continued at an even pace without any visible change in the play of either club. The Cardinals and Brooklyn now pressing them with only 2½ games separating the Superbas in fourth place from Cincinnati in the lead, baseball fans are beginning to see still better prospects for one of the best finishes the National League has witnessed in its history. The Cardinals are playing better than 500 per cent baseball. And New York in sixth place is only 4½ games behind the leader while only one of the first six clubs has very reasonable opportunities of winning the pennant.

Brooklyn and St. Louis continued to show the strength that convinces fans that they will both remain in the running. The Superbas and Cardinals have pitched quite as efficiently as that of the leading Reds although Pittsburgh is maintaining its place more by virtue of its own pitching. The Superbas had the best record of the last week with five victories and two defeats and St. Louis was next with four victories and three defeats.

Competition Very Keen

Five clubs in the league won three games and lost three last week. Besides Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, Chicago, New York and Boston were credited with three a piece in the win and loss column. Philadelphia dropped from seventh to last place by losing twice and winning only once. The only club in the league to lose more than it won last week.

So keen is the competition in the league that fans are looking for a mark not far above 500 to win the pennant. There is little indication that any club can start at this late hour and build up a winning record. It should be a hard struggle right up to the end. Although holding the lead for some time now and regaining it twice previously, the Cardinals and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati has much hope for a victory but nothing is certain. The Cardinals and Superbas look like formidable contenders while the Braves are not surprising to see either come to the front at any moment. And Joseph McCarthy has handled the Chicago Cubs with a master's hand to put them in the figuring.

Approach Three-Quarter Mark

As the league schedule approaches the three quarters mark, several contests of interest are in the way. On July 21, the teams change opponents. The meeting between Pittsburgh and Brooklyn is perhaps the most interesting although the contest between Boston and Cincinnati which starts July 22 has a degree of attraction. Boston has a name for being responsible for many a club falling from top position and the Braves are expected to be a good team. The margin which Cincinnati enjoys over Pittsburgh is so small that the Braves may again be responsible for their moving into second or maybe third place. Pittsburgh's series with Brooklyn is followed by one with New York while Cincinnati after playing the Braves who beat them four straight in the last meeting will take on the Brooklyn Superbas.

The St. Louis Cardinals have a formidable rival, July 22, in New York following which they will meet Philadelphia. The next meeting between the two chief pennant contenders, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati will not be until August 13 when they meet in a one-game series. The Cardinals' hard schedule not only means greater difficulty during the next two weeks for the Superbas but it also means a fine opportunity for them to show the contenders that they are capable of. Against strong opposition last week, Brooklyn had the best record of all. Matched with Pittsburgh and Cincinnati during the coming week, Brooklyn's club is afforded a great chance to regain much of its lost ground and possibly take the lead in the league again which it held for a brief period early in the season. In succession, Brooklyn meets, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Chicago and St. Louis, the other three first division clubs.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	W	L	P.C.
Baltimore	52	22	.699
Toronto	49	25	.662
Newark	46	28	.619
Buffalo	45	29	.608
Rochester	42	31	.573
Jersey City	42	31	.573
Syracuse	41	32	.562
Reading	34	39	.464

RESULTS SATURDAY

Syracuse at Jersey City. Jersey City at Syracuse. Reading at Buffalo. Buffalo at Rochester. Rochester at Newark. Newark at Toronto. Toronto at Baltimore. Baltimore at Syracuse.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Syracuse at Jersey City. Jersey City at Syracuse. Reading at Buffalo. Buffalo at Rochester. Rochester at Newark. Newark at Toronto. Toronto at Baltimore. Baltimore at Syracuse.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Club	W	L	P.C.
Milwaukee	48	30	.615
Louisville	47	31	.604
Indianapolis	46	32	.590
Kansas City	45	33	.577
Toledo	44	34	.564
St. Paul	43	35	.551
Minneapolis	42	36	.538
Columbus	37	41	.475

RESULTS SATURDAY

Indianapolis at Louisville. Louisville at Indianapolis. Kansas City at St. Paul. St. Paul at Kansas City. Toledo at Milwaukee. Milwaukee at Toledo. Columbus at Minneapolis. Minneapolis at Columbus.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Indianapolis at Louisville. Louisville at Indianapolis. Kansas City at St. Paul. St. Paul at Kansas City. Toledo at Milwaukee. Milwaukee at Toledo. Columbus at Minneapolis. Minneapolis at Columbus.

GRASSY WINS GOLDEN WHEEL

REVERE, July 18 (AP)—Robert Grassy, world champion motorcycle rider, won the Golden Wheel contest here, Saturday, by defeating Frank Keenan of Revere and George Chapman, the United States champion, in a race over a 100-mile course, defeating Frank Keenan of Revere and George Chapman, the United States champion, in a race over a 100-mile course, defeating Frank Keenan of Revere and George Chapman, the United States champion, in a race over a 100-mile course.

PARIS, July 19 (AP)—Lucien Buysse of Belgium, has won the "circuit of France" bicycle race, a 1,000-mile, closed loop, and covered 3600 miles, the elapsed time being 23h. 44m. 25s. The course skirted the Atlantic from Dunkirk to Biarritz, thence along the Mediterranean to Mentone, and then the Italian and Swiss frontiers, crossing both the Pyrenees and the Alps.

# Cambridge Beats Oxford at Polo, 7-4

## Second Successive Victory for Light Blues in This Inter-University Sport

HURLINGHAM, July 19.—Cambridge University added to its long string of brilliant successes in this year's inter-university sporting contests by winning the forty-second annual polo match here Saturday. The Light Blues, as they are called, won the match by a score of 7 goals to 4. It was the Light Blues' second win in succession and sixth since the games were resumed after the war.

They had three of last year's four on their team and owed their victory mainly to a spell of superior coming play in the fourth and fifth chukkers.

Oxford opened the scoring in the first minute of the game concluding a solo dash down the center of the field with an accurate shot and after W. G. Pennington had equalized for Cambridge, the Dark Blues went ahead again through a goal from H. W. Siddington.

The Cantabs drew level once more in the second period and there was further scoring until the fourth when they brought their tally to 5.

At the end of the fifth chukker the victors led 7 to 2 and their defeat never looked likely. Although the Oxonians by playing gamely contrived to add two more goals.

Cambridge now has 23 wins in the series to Oxford's 19. The summary:

CAMBRIDGE OXFORD

1—Mossy.....Gage

2—Mossy.....Gage

3—Mossy.....Gage

4—Mossy.....Gage

5—Mossy.....Gage

6—Mossy.....Gage

7—Mossy.....Gage

8—Mossy.....Gage

9—Mossy.....Gage

10—Mossy.....Gage

Finlander Claims Decathlon Record

Viborg, Finland, July 19

WHAT is claimed to be a world record for the decathlon was made at an athletic meet here yesterday by Paavo Yrjola. He scored 7,831.03 points. The old record, 7,710.75 points, was made by Harold M. Osborn of the Illinois Athletic Club, representing the United States in the Olympic Games in Paris in 1924.

# SARAZEN AND SMITH FAIL TO BREAK TIE

## Again Finish Metropolitan Open Golf All Even

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., July 19 (AP)—A second tie resulted in the Metropolitan Open golf championship, Sarazen and Macdonald Smith met in their play for the Metropolitan open golf championship. Each had a card of 70 for the 18 holes.

Whitely Hill, N. Y., Joseph Turner, turned in a 36 on the first nine, while Smith, holder of the western and Long Island open titles, made it in 34. Sarazen, who had a card of 71 on the first nine, and squared with a birdie 3 on the fourteenth, but trailed again on the next hole when Smith hit a 3 on the fifteenth.

It was even all again on the sixteenth when Sarazen dropped a par 4 and they halved the remainder in par. Sarazen led 1 to 1 with a par 4 on the eleventh, and squared with a birdie 3 on the fourteenth, but trailed again on the next hole when Smith hit a 3 on the fifteenth.

Sarazen and Smith finished in a tie for first honors with a card of 72 strokes at the end of 18 holes Saturday.

Sarazen, after leading the field by three strokes at the end of the first round and a puttting slump in the afternoon, going out in 37 and coming home in 37 for 74. Smith, on the other hand, hit a 3 on the first hole in 35 for 72, sinking a nine-foot putt on the last green for a four to tie Sarazen.

John Farrell of Quaker Ridge finished with 73 and Willie McJohn of Chicago, fourth with 73. Behind them came Robert A. Cruickshank, Progress, 290; William Klein, Wheatley Hill, 291; Joseph Turner, Fairview, 292; J. M. Barnes, Rockwood Hall, 293; T. D. Armour, Congressional, 295; Thomas Harmon Jr., Hudson, 297.

WESTERN LEAGUE

Club	W	L	P.C.
Des Moines	50	29	.632
Oklahoma City	48	31	.609
St. Joseph	47	32	.595
Omaha	46	33	.582
Tulsa	45	34	.569
Denver	44	35	.556
Wichita	43	36	.543

RESULTS SATURDAY

Denver at Omaha. Omaha at Denver. St. Joseph at Tulsa. Tulsa at St. Joseph. Des Moines at Wichita. Wichita at Des Moines.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Denver at Omaha. Omaha at Denver. St. Joseph at Tulsa. Tulsa at St. Joseph. Des Moines at Wichita. Wichita at Des Moines.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Club	W	L	P.C.
Los Angeles	48	30	.615
San Francisco	47	31	.604
Oakland	46	32	.590
Mission	45	33	.577
Portland	44	34	.564
Hollywood	43	35	.551
San Francisco	42	36	.538

RESULTS SATURDAY

Mission at Portland. Portland at Mission. Los Angeles at Hollywood. Hollywood at Los Angeles. San Francisco at Oakland. Oakland at San Francisco.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Mission at Portland. Portland at Mission. Los Angeles at Hollywood. Hollywood at Los Angeles. San Francisco at Oakland. Oakland at San Francisco.

CUBA AND CANADA TIED

HAVANA, Cuba, July 19 (AP)—In the second series of singles in the Davis Cup tennis tournament, the United States and Canada defeated Vicente Banes of Cuba, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2. This event was the first of a series of matches between the U. S. and Canada. The U. S. team, consisting of Paul Sadler and John H. Taylor, defeated the Cuban team, consisting of Vicente Banes and Juan P. Fernandez, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2.

COOK DEFENDS GOLF TITLE

ATLANTA, July 19 (AP)—Bryce Cook, Atlanta, has successfully defended his title of amateur golf champion of Georgia. He eliminated Charles J. Miller, 11 and 1, in the 36-hole final in the state tournament.

# CHANDLER WINS FROM HARADA

## Brilliant Team Match as Preliminary to Western Amateur Tourney

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 19.—To Edward G. Chandler, University of California, and intercollegiate singles and doubles champion, goes the honor of being the first player to have his name engraved on the new Rhode Island State championship trophy as well as the holding of the title for the Rhode Island amateur championship. Chandler defeated Takelchi Harada, star of the Japanese Davis Cup team, in the 15-hole match Saturday at the Agawam Hunt Club, Saturday, 7-3, 6-4, 6-1.

It was a splendid victory for the Californian and puts his name prominently before the committee which is to select the team that will defend the Davis Cup for the United States next September. If Chandler shows all good form as he displayed here in the Longwood bowl tournament which starts at Chestnut Hill this afternoon, he will surely be chosen as one of the candidates for the team.

The first set saw Chandler feeling his way. He might have made many errors which he did not, but he eventually won to try his opponent out. He stayed at the baseline most of the time and this worked to the advantage of Harada. The few times Chandler came up to the net, he made some fine placements.

Chandler showed his best tennis in the second set when he took a 2-1 lead. He then won the third set 6-2. Chandler's victory was a great one for him. He had defeated Harada in the 15-hole match Saturday at the Agawam Hunt Club, Saturday, 7-3, 6-4, 6-1.

Edward G. Chandler, University of California, defeated Takelchi Harada, Japan, 7-3, 6-4, 6-1.

Lewis N. White and Louis A. Thalhimer, Texas, defeated Cranston W. Holman and Lionel E. Ogden, Leland, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. J., and Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey, Boston, defeated Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, and Mrs. Charles Hunter, Tacoma, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES—Final Round

Mrs. J. Dallas Corbier, Boston, and Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey, Boston, defeated Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, and Mrs. Charles Hunter, Tacoma, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2.

Fulton Again Wins the King's Prize

LONDON, July 19.—Another brilliant performance by Fulton, who reached his climax Saturday when A. G. Fulton, formerly sergeant in the Queen's Westminster Regiment, but now a professional polo player, won the King's Prize for the second time, after a tie with Cadet T. Vesey, a Cambridge University student from the shooting school, by a score of 12 to 11.

Fulton and Vesey were the only two to shoot in the Bullseye. Fulton and Vesey were the only two to shoot in the Bullseye. Fulton and Vesey were the only two to shoot in the Bullseye.

EL GORDO WINS POLO CUP

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 19.—The Coronation Cup polo tournament, which is the ordinary course of events, brings together, on level terms, the winners of the various polo events of the season. The winners of the various polo events of the season.

RESULTS SATURDAY

Los Angeles at Hollywood. Hollywood at Los Angeles. San Francisco at Oakland. Oakland at San Francisco. Portland at Mission. Mission at Portland.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Los Angeles at Hollywood. Hollywood at Los Angeles. San Francisco at Oakland. Oakland at San Francisco. Portland at Mission. Mission at Portland.

RESULTS SATURDAY

Los Angeles at Hollywood. Hollywood at Los Angeles. San Francisco at Oakland. Oakland at San Francisco. Portland at Mission. Mission at Portland.

# Pacific Coast Wins Over the Mid West

## Brilliant Team Match as Preliminary to Western Amateur Tourney

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 19 (Special)

A team of Pacific coast golfers triumphed over a team of middle west linksmen 9 points to 7, in a thrilling struggle that opened competitive play in the Western amateur golf tournament, qualifying rounds of which start today.

Dr. O. F. Willing, Portland, Ore., who saved the day for the American Walker Cup team three years ago, came to the rescue of the Pacific northwest linksmen to even the final doubles match of the day, splitting the 18-hole match with the midwesters.

The team competition, inaugurated this year, was the result of a challenge by the coast entries. Play consisted of eight singles matches Saturday morning and four doubles in the afternoon. The Pacific coast counted one point and a double counted two points. Two were to be divided for ties.

The winning play of the Pacific coast players was the surprise of the day. One by one the middle west stars fell until a clean sweep of the Pacific coast team was recorded. The Pacific coast team was led by A. S. Kery, millionaire sportsman of Seattle, Wash.

The Pacific coast team's greatest surprise of the day was the 2 and 1 triumph of Bronson E. Stein, Seattle, over Harrison J. Johnston, St. Paul, one of the Pacific coast stars. With only one squared match necessary for victory the Pacific coast players began the afternoon round thinking that it would be an easy accomplishment. The march of the middle west began when E. Stein, St. Louis, and Burton Mudge, Chicago, defeated Charles Hunter, Tacoma, and Jack W. Carrick, Seattle, 2 and 1.

Emerson Cary Jr., Hutchinson, Kan., and Dexter Cummings, Lake Forest, Ill., came to the seventeenth hole with a 15-14 lead over E. Stein and H. A. Fleeger, Seattle.

The pair brought word that John N. and R. E. Knepper, Sioux City, Ia., had defeated Forest Watson, Spokane, and James Wall, Spokane 5 and 4, to give the middle west 8 points and cut the coast lead to 2.

Dr. Willing and Frank Dolp, Portland, Ore., were 1 down to Russell Martin, Chicago, and D. B. Carrick, Toronto, at the fourteenth hole, but Dr. Willing put both the fourteenth and fifteenth to put the coast players in a 15-14 lead. The Pacific coast halved and the middle west players took the seventeenth to square the match. Martin and Dolp halved the eighteenth hole. The Pacific coast was short of the pin to end the match all square and gave the Pacific northwest a victory, 9 to 7.

Frank Dolp, Portland, Ore., defeated Forest Watson, Spokane, 5 and 4. Russell Martin, Chicago, 2 and 1. Dr. O. F. Willing, Portland, Ore., defeated Harrison J. Johnston, St. Paul, 2 and 1.

Emerson Cary Jr., Hutchinson, Kan., defeated Dexter Cummings, Lake Forest, Ill., 1 up. Bronson E. Stein, Seattle, defeated Harrison J. Johnston, St. Paul, 2 and 1.

RESULTS SATURDAY

Los Angeles at Hollywood. Hollywood at Los Angeles. San Francisco at Oakland. Oakland at San Francisco. Portland at Mission. Mission at Portland.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Los Angeles at Hollywood. Hollywood at Los Angeles. San Francisco at Oakland. Oakland at San Francisco. Portland at Mission. Mission at Portland.

RESULTS SATURDAY

Los Angeles at Hollywood. Hollywood at Los Angeles. San Francisco at Oakland. Oakland at San Francisco. Portland at Mission. Mission at Portland.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Los Angeles at Hollywood. Hollywood at Los Angeles. San Francisco at Oakland. Oakland at San Francisco. Portland at Mission. Mission at Portland.

# YANKEES' LEAD AGAIN REDUCED

## Fans Look for Further Gain by Athletics as Leaders Lose Ground Steadily

NEW YORK, July 19 (Special)

The Yankees' lead in the American League was again reduced Saturday as the Athletics continued their winning streak. The Athletics won their fourth straight game, defeating the Yankees 4-3.

The Athletics' victory was a great one for them. They had defeated the Yankees in the 15-hole match Saturday at the Agawam Hunt Club, Saturday, 7-3, 6-4, 6-1.

Edward G. Chandler, University of California, defeated Takelchi Harada, Japan, 7-3, 6-4, 6-1.

Lewis N. White and Louis A. Thalhimer, Texas, defeated Cranston W. Holman and Lionel E. Ogden, Leland, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. J., and Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey, Boston, defeated Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, and Mrs. Charles Hunter, Tacoma, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES—Final Round

Mrs. J. Dallas Corbier, Boston, and Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey, Boston, defeated Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, and Mrs. Charles Hunter, Tacoma, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2.

Fulton Again Wins the King's Prize

LONDON, July 19.—Another brilliant performance by Fulton, who reached his climax Saturday when A. G. Fulton, formerly sergeant in the Queen's Westminster Regiment, but now a professional polo player, won the King's Prize for the second time, after a tie with Cadet T. Vesey, a Cambridge University student from the shooting school, by a score of 12 to 11.

Fulton and Vesey were the only two to shoot in the Bullseye. Fulton and Vesey were the only two to shoot in the Bullseye. Fulton and Vesey were the only two to shoot in the Bullseye.

EL GORDO WINS POLO CUP

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 19.—The Coronation Cup polo tournament, which is the ordinary course of events, brings together, on level terms, the winners of the various polo events of the season. The winners of the various polo events of the season.

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# Dedham Wins Canoe Trophy

## Easily Captures Championship of Eastern Division by 11-Point Margin

WORCESTER, July 19.—Getting away to a quick start which forewarned followers of an easy victory, Dedham Canoe Club triumphed in the championship of the Eastern division of the American Canoe Association, here Saturday and Sunday on Lake Quinquamond, by a margin of 11 points over Ilium Canoe Club of Providence. The nearest rival for the title honor, however, was the winner of the 1925 championship, the Ilium Canoe Club, who were defeated by a margin of 11 points.

The feature of the events was the victory of Dedham's unbeaten war canoe crew which with nine consecutive victories to its credit this year paddled to victory in 6m. 23.5- in the final event of the meet, yesterday. Dedham's victory was a great one for them. They had defeated the Ilium Canoe Club in the 15-hole match Saturday at the Agawam Hunt Club, Saturday, 7-3, 6-4, 6-1.

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# LONGWOOD BOWL TOURNEY STARTS

## Massachusetts Junior and Boys' Singles Occupy Morning Play

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 19 (Special)—With the best of intentions that has competed in a Longwood Bowl tournament in a number of years, and a Massachusetts State junior and boys' championship tournament being run in the morning, this year's annual Longwood Cricket Club invitation tennis tournament opened today with the promise of some keen and interesting competition in all departments of play.

The feature of the events was the victory of Dedham's unbeaten war canoe crew which with nine consecutive victories to its credit this year paddled to victory in 6m. 23.5- in the final event of the meet, yesterday. Dedham's victory was a great one for them. They had defeated the Ilium Canoe Club in the 15-hole match Saturday at the Agawam Hunt Club, Saturday, 7-3, 6-4, 6-1.

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# BELGRADE WOMEN HELP CLEAN CITY

## Public Meeting Results in Their Recognition by Mayor

BELGRADE (Special Correspondence)—Much building and repairing has been going on in Belgrade since the war, and consequently the city is not nearly so clean as it should be and heaps of building material have caused an enormous quantity of dust.

Considering their special duty to enforce cleanliness, the women of Belgrade called a large meeting, summoning the citizens. The meeting was held in the great hall of the university, and was attended by representatives of all the women's organizations.

A resolution, making proposals to the municipality for the removal of uncleanness was presented by Mme. Petrovic, president of the Women's Federation, to the president of the municipal council. The women offered him their co-operation in maintaining cleanliness. The president received the resolution with thanks, and it was arranged that a public meeting should be held, during of which the women would arrange the cutting into action of a plan of co-operation between the women and the municipality.

The women's societies are satisfied with this, because they consider that their right to participate in municipal affairs is being recognized, and that an important step has been taken toward obtaining the right of women to participate at least in municipal affairs.



## PRIVATE RADIO SET ON TRAINS IS DESIRABLE

Personal Choice of Program  
Preferred to General  
Concerts

L. F. Plugge, well-known British radio enthusiast, has written several articles for this paper during the last winter, dealing with traveling in Europe and countries with a portable receiver. The present article is the first of three in which he discusses another phase of this sort of activity, namely, the use of radio on moving trains.

By L. F. PLUGGE  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—A time will come, and probably in the very near future, when every traveler will go equipped with his own portable receiving set, whether his journey be short or long. When one considers the great progress wireless has made during the last two or three years, the imagination can conceive no limit for the possible use to which the wonderful ether medium may eventually be put.

We have already been furnished in Canada with striking examples of organized radio, which are being received on moving trains; in fact, this method of reception out there has been a working proposition for some time, and may be said to have passed its experimental stage, if, indeed, any branch of wireless telephony can yet be said to have passed the "experimental" stage.

The Canadian National Railways have established radio stations at all the chief stopping places of their transcontinental system, in order to provide special concerts for passengers traveling on board the trains of this excellent railway chain. To carry out this particular method of reception, a special train is used. It is permanently fitted and runs along the two sides of observation cars.

Especially equipped wireless operators travel with each train on board the wireless observation car. Their duty is to operate the receiving instruments and keep the transmissions tuned in. The specially provided radio stations are thus at the disposal of those passengers who wish to listen, either with headphones or before the loudspeaker.

Nevertheless the connections in wireless, figuratively speaking, are individual connections. With wireless the listener wants to be independent of outside assistance. I will further add that wireless radio broadcasting would probably not have received such an enthusiastic reception had it not been that the whole receiving end was under the sole control of the listener himself. This is at once a joy and a convenience. The listener can switch on or off according to his own desires, moreover he should be in a position to select which station or which program his fancy inclines to, and this without the necessity of consulting anybody or anything but his own musical taste. And here it seems to me the case, for the traveler's portable set presents itself. It was with a view to investigating possibilities for the use of such sets on moving trains that I recently completed 16,000 miles of traveling on the various different railway systems of Europe.

My object was long-distance travel as well as long-distance reception. We have heard a good deal about portable sets capable of receiving the local stations within a range of about 100 miles, but this kind of set would be of no use on train journeys where the traveler would be leaving the "live" area after a few minutes and would have to wait for some considerable time before encountering another station.

If long-distance reception is to be entertained, an efficient aerial is required. In a train it is not possible for the traveling passenger to erect an aerial wire for the journey and consequently the aerial used must also be ready, compact, easily portable, and adaptable in every way. This feature is the stumbling block with the usual type of set which is not capable of receiving over the range indicated when an aerial of such reduced dimensions provides the only means of picking up the subtle waves. My other consideration was the investigating of the interferences set up by the various trains when in motion and their bearing on reception on the various conditions and under the various conditions which I was likely to encounter.

The railway systems in connection with which I have investigated the possibilities I am discussing today, include in this country the Southern Railway, the London Midland & Scottish, and the London & North Eastern. On the Continent the investigations have covered the State Railways of Italy, the Austrian Railways, the Dutch-Hollandsche Spoor Maatschappij, Danish State Railways, the German Reichsbahn, the Swiss Federal Railways, in France the Compagnie du Nord, Compagnie de l'Est, the Chemin de Fer de l'Etat, and the Compagnie P. L. M. Experiments were also carried out on the great trunk trains of the Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits et des Grands Express Europeens.

There is no doubt that in time to come railway companies will exercise great care in carrying out the designs of their rolling stock in order to arrange the electrical gear in such manner as to interfere as little as possible with wireless reception; thus permitting their passengers to make good use of any wireless set they may be carrying with them. I may at once break the news to all those who are prospective wireless travelers proposing to leave the Continent, that at present it is very difficult, except under very special circumstances, to take a wireless set when going from one country to another. The question of customs arises, and also the question of nationality in connection with the permit necessary for possessing and

using a wireless receiving station. I was privileged in this respect during my investigations and I was in possession of special authority from the countries and companies concerned to carry out my experiments.

## Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 18

### Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, JULY 20

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME  
CNR, Montreal, N. B. (112 Meters)  
7:30 p. m.—Bedtime stories, Aunt Ida.  
8—Talks.—Studio program, presenting "United" String Trio, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. 11—CNR. Dance Orchestra.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME  
CKAC, Montreal, Que. (311 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Safety talks, 6:15—Windsor dinner concert, 7:30—Canadian Pacific Orchestra. 9:30—Windsor Dance Orchestra.

CKCL, Toronto, Ont. (327 Meters)  
5:45 p. m.—Talks; effective speaking, 6—Harry Cook, baritone. 7—Studio program. 8:30—Smart Set Orchestra. 9:30—Radio talk, Allan H. Oley. "Know Your City and Talk About It."

WEEL, Hopedale, Mass. (318 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Trio music. 7—From New York. Salon Concert. 7:30—"The Voice of Music." 9—Musical. 9:30—Jack Albini and his House of Music Orchestra.

WBZ, Boston, Mass. (325 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Kimball Trio. 6:30—Baseball results. 6:35—Coppy Orchestra. 8—WBZ. 9—Music. 9:30—Irene Simpson. 10—Weather report. 10:30—Eric Teasdale. 11—Weather report. 11:30—Dance music.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)  
7:55 p. m.—Baseball scores. 8—From New York studio. Specialty Hour. 9—From New York studio. Specialty Hour. 10:30—Daily news.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters)  
5:30 p. m.—Dinner program. 6:30 p. m.—Talk, "The Wonder Story of Steinmetz," by J. W. Hammond. 6:45—WGY. 7—Baseball scores. 7:30—Hall of Fame. 8—Pennsylvania Hour with the Revelers from New York. 9—Southwestern Hemisphere Cruise. Hawaiian Islands.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)  
5 p. m.—Dinner music. 6—Elise Harmon. 6:30—Special program. 7—Salon concert. 7:30—The Twines. 8—Hour of music. 9—Dance music. 9:30 to 11—Dance music.

WJZ, New York City (443 Meters)  
7 p. m.—"Cut-Ups." 7:30—"Gems of Radio." 8—"Penney's." 8:30—"The WJZ." 9—"The WJZ." 9:30—"The WJZ." 10—"The WJZ." 10:30—"The WJZ." 11—"The WJZ." 11:30—"The WJZ." 12—"The WJZ." 12:30—"The WJZ." 1—"The WJZ." 1:30—"The WJZ." 2—"The WJZ." 2:30—"The WJZ." 3—"The WJZ." 3:30—"The WJZ." 4—"The WJZ." 4:30—"The WJZ." 5—"The WJZ." 5:30—"The WJZ." 6—"The WJZ." 6:30—"The WJZ." 7—"The WJZ." 7:30—"The WJZ." 8—"The WJZ." 8:30—"The WJZ." 9—"The WJZ." 9:30—"The WJZ." 10—"The WJZ." 10:30—"The WJZ." 11—"The WJZ." 11:30—"The WJZ." 12—"The WJZ." 12:30—"The WJZ." 1—"The WJZ." 1:30—"The WJZ." 2—"The WJZ." 2:30—"The WJZ." 3—"The WJZ." 3:30—"The WJZ." 4—"The WJZ." 4:30—"The WJZ." 5—"The WJZ." 5:30—"The WJZ." 6—"The WJZ." 6:30—"The WJZ." 7—"The WJZ." 7:30—"The WJZ." 8—"The WJZ." 8:30—"The WJZ." 9—"The WJZ." 9:30—"The WJZ." 10—"The WJZ." 10:30—"The WJZ." 11—"The WJZ." 11:30—"The WJZ." 12—"The WJZ." 12:30—"The WJZ." 1—"The WJZ." 1:30—"The WJZ." 2—"The WJZ." 2:30—"The WJZ." 3—"The WJZ." 3:30—"The WJZ." 4—"The WJZ." 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## EDITORIALS

Those who studiously observe the direction of straws in the political winds are preparing to note particularly the trend which will be indicated during and after the meeting, at Des Moines, Ia., of unofficial delegates at what is described as the corn-belt conference of farm bloc Republicans and politicians of other faiths more or less sympathetically allied with them. No secret is made of the fact that the gathering will be under the auspices of those avowedly opposed to what are regarded as the Coolidge policies as these affect national legislation demanded by many in the middle western states for the relief of agriculture. Anti-Administration Republicans in that section are quoted as declaring that the political strength of the President in the states west of the Mississippi River is on the wane. They are able to point, in confirmation of this view, to the recorded vote in favor of the so-called McNary-Haugen farm relief measure in the Senate, and the vote against the Fess substitute bill endorsed by the President.

It may develop that the Des Moines conference, instead of taking form as an anti-Coolidge demonstration, as has been predicted that it will be, will only offer an opportunity for those who are sponsoring it to survey, somewhat accurately, the actual strength of the opposition to the Administration, and to estimate, perhaps as accurately, the results which might follow an open breach between the so-called regular and the farm bloc or progressive factions within the Republican ranks. A preliminary survey of the situation would indicate, at least to the unprejudiced observer, that without an alliance with the Democrats of the so-called cotton belt states the farm bloc Republicans cannot hope to rally to their standard sufficient strength to more than defeat the candidate of the regular party in the presidential elections of 1928.

It should not be forgotten, in the temptation to accord great importance to this coming Des Moines conference, that the political winds in Iowa are somewhat more fitful and unreliable than those observed in other states in the middle West and South. Perhaps North Dakota, in its endorsement of Senator Nye, spoke quite as emphatically as Iowa did in repudiating the action of the United States Senate in unseating Senator Brookhart. But in the former case the action of the voters was not wholly unexpected. In the latter it came more in the nature of a surprise, although partisans of Mr. Brookhart claim it was indicated by signs which they could read.

The chief significance of the conference is, of course, the emphasis which it lays, or proposes to lay, on the matter of national farm relief. But even those most enthusiastic in the effort to magnify the importance of that issue should not lose sight of the fact that as regards the end sought there is really no cleavage between themselves and the consistent supporters of the President's policies, approved by the so-called regular wing of the party. The differences, it may be said, are only in the method or methods by which the end sought is to be reached. Conservative observers of the situation may reasonably ask whether the division in honest opinion is serious enough to warrant the extreme action which those urging the formation of a formidable bi-party bloc seem inclined to insist upon.

In the prosperous city of Canton, Ohio, a few nights ago, a young editor of a daily newspaper which has fought a courageous battle in behalf of civic decency in its effort to suppress what is declared to be protected vice, was slain in the grounds of his own home by those suspected of being paid accomplices employed by persons whose interests he had attacked. According to published accounts of the tragedy and the history of events preceding it, the victim, Don R. Mellett, had been warned, both by officers of the law and anonymously, that his failure to desist from his efforts to compel a more general enforcement of the law would result in violence against himself. That he chose to ignore such threats, at least to the extent of continuing his warfare against what he declared to be organized vice, proved him to be of that heroic mold in which crusaders, since the world began, have been cast.

One who has never carried the banner of righteousness, civic decency, or reform, in a community where he is easily identified and singled out, perhaps more often by enemies than by those who should be counted as his friends and supporters, is unable to realize the personal courage and consecration required in such a case. No higher service to the right has ever been rendered by statesman, soldier or patriot than that inconspicuously and usually generously given by the lone crusader who, with his back against the wall, stands revealed in the small town or moderate-sized American city as a corporal in the army opposed to lawlessness and organized special privilege.

A deplorable feature of the Canton affair is the thinly veiled assertion that official connivance and the assumed or assured protection of officers who are pledged to see that the law is enforced, abetted, before the act, those who are believed to have sought to avenge a fancied wrong. How often it appears that those of criminal instincts, fearful for their own safety and skulking in the shadows, find the necessary bravado which they would otherwise lack, in the implied or actual sympathy extended by corrupt officers of the law! The inner facts frequently disclosed by impartial investigations into cases similar to that in Canton almost invariably show that behind the actual perpetrator or perpetrators of such crimes there is a hidden hand, some genteelly clothed or sometimes uniformed individual believed to be powerful enough or influential enough to save the more ignorant culprit from punishment.

But it can be stated, happily, that the interesting sequels to these cases almost unfailingly

disclose the fact that the machinery of the law, once set in motion at the demand of an aroused public conscience, is thorough and effective in reaching out and demanding from all concerned the payment of a just penalty. Were this not the case, it would seem that the sacrifices made by such men as the Canton editor are indeed in vain. Unfortunately, it appears that society's sense of justice must occasionally be shocked by some such tragedy as this. Until then a complacent citizenry seems inclined to sleep upon its rights under the satisfying belief that all is well.

That is a vain assurance while organized lawlessness presumes to say when and where it shall not be disturbed in its practices. By every right vouchsafed to an American citizen, young Mr. Mellett should have been safeguarded and protected in his determined campaign in defense of that society of which he was a part. He had offended no one whose position should not have been assailed. That he fought alone and more or less single-handed should have been his assurance of public protection. That he had the courage to press forward, undaunted and unafraid, realizing that he lacked such effective aid, and that he likewise lacked, perhaps, even the sympathetic support of those to whom he had the right to look, dignifies the service he so generously gave and ennobles his probably conscious sacrifice.

The opinion is quite prevalent in Alberta that the day of party politics is past. About five years ago, the electorate of the Province voted very largely to dispense with the services of both orthodox parties, Liberal and Conservative. The majority of members elected to the legislature were nominated by the United Farmers of Alberta. Together with representatives of organized labor, they formed an administration. Last month the record of the administration came before the people of Alberta for review in another provincial election. The United Farmer candidates were returned almost unanimously. With the possible exception of one candidate, every one of the forty-six candidates who were nominated under the U. F. A. banner were elected. Other constituencies elected five Liberals, four Conservatives, four Labor and one Independent member.

Such emphatic approval of an experiment in government without party politics would indicate that there is more behind the movement than mere dissatisfaction with the party system. The standard of political intelligence in Alberta is high. It is strongly British in sentiment, progressive, and perhaps inclined toward views that are called radical, such as free trade and co-operative marketing. The farmers are mainly interested in economic questions. They believe that the way to solve such problems is to elect farmer representatives.

The U. F. A. political movement has been described as class politics, tending toward class legislation. Farmer leaders would admit that it is a form of representation by occupation. But they disclaim any desire to monopolize the representation. They urge other citizens similarly to organize to send representatives to the legislature, where the adjustment of economic relations between the various occupational groups would be made. Before the last provincial election, the legislature enacted a measure of proportional representation which is intended to insure fair representation to minorities in the cities. It is rather remarkable that in the city of Edmonton the electorate placed the United Farmer attorney-general at the head of the poll. The U. F. A. premier is also a lawyer: the farmers frankly acknowledge the necessity of securing the co-operation of professional and industrial workers to make a complete success of the experiment in co-operative government.

So far, the movement has made little headway outside of Alberta. In the last Dominion Parliament a small group of Alberta members spoke for the policy of co-operation between groups rather than competition between parties. They exercised an extraordinary influence, too, owing to the close balance between parties. But most of the other Canadian provinces still rely on party politics. United Farmers in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and to some extent in Ontario, are following the Alberta plan, however. They are eliminating the central campaign fund and greatly reducing election expenses. The orthodox political parties might with advantage give some consideration to that improvement in electioneering.

From earliest times down to the present day the cry has been raised quite frequently, that justice, so called, was misnamed, that it often failed of its mark, and that when it did bring a culprit to punishment, many times it did so only after an inordinate delay. Hence the twenty recommendations designed to make criminal jurisprudence more simple and efficient, just and sure, which were presented to the American Bar Association at its session in Denver, Colo., as the first fruits of a comprehensive investigation, conducted by sixteen jurists, under the auspices of the National Crime Commission, are directed toward finding a solution to an age-old problem. It is heartening, therefore, to learn that the recommendations represent the best authoritative judgment of what has been designated as the most important body yet to survey the field of criminal procedure, and it is not surprising that many of them involve radical departures from present practice.

Three of these recommendations in particular emphasize the great need for some such reform as they are aiming to accomplish. The first of these, virtually proposing that judges be given the right to direct and lead juries, instead of as heretofore to act merely as presiding officers, carries with it a tacit recognition of the fact that in the past the technicalities of many cases and the ability of unscrupulous lawyers have rendered the finding of a fair decision by an unbiased jury exceedingly unlikely, if not practically impossible. The second recommendation, urging that agreement by ten out of twelve jurors in all except capital cases be sufficient to bring in a verdict, and that in misdemeanor cases a jury of six citizens be employed, would indicate that these authorities appreciate that even the time-honored jury system can be improved. As such it may seem a rather startling reform to some. The elimination of "third degree" methods, however, which is the third recommendation, will appeal to many. This last proposal represents the ending of a relic of barbarism and the blotting out of a memory of the Middle Ages.

Whether or not these proposals gain general acceptance cannot be definitely stated for the moment. That they represent a healthy trend of public opinion is unquestionable. The world is drawing away from the belief that justice is to be found in trickery, brutality, or chance. It is coming to see that fair dealing is more productive of success in bringing evildoers to their rightful punishment than any amount of forcing of the issue. And it is recognizing that justice must be back of all right efforts to obtain true reform. The justice of the future will be more nearly what its name connotes, and more in line with Wordsworth's sentiment,

He only judges right who weighs, compares,  
And, in the sternest sentence which his voice  
Pronounces, never abandons charity.

In taking definite steps toward eliminating the motion picture as a possible agency for spreading anti-prohibition sentiment, Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., has once more demonstrated a wise use of the wide powers vested in his official self. Following a series of conferences with the various heads of the motion picture industry recently held in Hollywood, Mr. Hays is able to assure the public that henceforth the screen powers will no longer tolerate or encourage any belittlement of the laws of the land in their films.

Obviously this edict is aimed at the flippancy and even hostile attitude toward the Eighteenth Amendment so often projected in scene or title. According to the statement just issued from the west coast offices of the Hays organization, hereafter no "word, phrase, clause, or sentence that directly or indirectly encourages the slightest disregard for law" shall be allowed to flash forth upon the thousands of screens that dot the land from coast to coast; neither shall any "picturization of liquor, its manufacture, use or effect which can be construed as a type of propaganda" be permitted in the filming of pictures.

Here, indeed, is ample proof of the motion picture producers' willingness to keep the screen a positive instrument for national and individual good, and this move comes at a time when the growing determination to maintain the Constitution of the United States in all its parts needs the widest possible support. Being so nicely timed, it appears more in the light of normal and logical co-operation than as any arbitrary coercion; and it further illustrates the efficacy of a self-appointed, properly authorized, and intelligent censorship operating at the seat of production contrasted with a scattered, hit-or-miss sort of legislation so often maintained under political or personal pressure.

By such moves as this is the motion picture industry demonstrating its right to manage its own household. It has further expressed its faith in Mr. Hays by tearing up his present contract with its two or three more years to run and presenting him with a fresh one good until 1936. The issues of the screen, not only in their national but international aspects, are growing larger and larger with each unfolding stage of growth. It is, therefore, significant that the record of the last few years clearly indicates a healthier, higher tone to the screen in every department, and this at a time when the complexion of the spoken drama has grown steadily more sultry and shameless. It is not possible to say just now how much of this is due to the courageous work of the Hays organization, but the fact that the members of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., have been brought to see the wisdom and efficacy of this new step is more significant than it might at first glance appear.

## Editorial Notes

By its successful arrival at Falmouth, Eng., the gallant little eleven-ton American schooner Primrose IV added another achievement to the list of marine trips which have been associated with the names of Harvard men in recent years. And this conquest of the Atlantic, for the stanch craft sailed from Newport, R. I., on June 21, stands forth as perhaps the most remarkable of these feats. For a week she averaged 170 miles daily, sailing 3300 miles in all, and she established a record for the fastest transatlantic trip ever made by a schooner of her size. It is said that, besides the desire for adventure and to have some fun during the vacation period, its captain and crew undertook the voyage partly that they might enter for the famous races at the Cowes regatta of the Thames, which take place shortly. The five young men have already shown something of what their vessel is capable of accomplishing, and their efforts in these races will be watched with interest by many on both sides of the Atlantic, with the heartiest wishes for their success.

The message which Charles E. Herring, United States commercial attaché at Berlin, has brought back with him to America, as reported in a special interview, the other day, to the effect that the new Germany is a wonder of modern business achievement will be welcomed by many. He added that the problems of Germany demand that the standard of "efficiency" attained in 1914 must not only be equaled but exceeded. True as may be this latter statement, it will do no harm to recall that something more than "efficiency," in and of itself, is necessary to attain to great heights of national or individual consciousness.

## The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

THE Fourth of July, not unnaturally, perhaps, is not a date which has much interest for the average Englishman. But the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the American Nation produced a flood of comment in Britain, in speeches and the public press, almost all of it highly appreciative. The British attitude to the United States is definitely more friendly than it was six months or a year ago.

England's attitude to America has greatly varied in this long course of years. For a time there was some resentment at the independence of the colony which had broken away so abruptly from the parent stem. Then for a long time Britain was preoccupied with her own affairs and forgot the new state in a new land, until the drama of the Civil War, the amazing expansion thereafter, and the publication of Bryce's "American Commonwealth" re-awakened interest in its achievements.

There was a good deal of family pride in America as an extremely successful cousin, for Great Britain took long to realize the facts of the changing racial composition of the United States. Hence when, after the strained days of neutrality, the United States entered the war on the allied side, she was welcomed with unexampled enthusiasm. The flying of the Stars and Stripes on the Victoria Tower of the Parliament Buildings alongside of the Union Jack was a form of welcome which could not have been given to any other nation.

After the war came a period of disappointment. Public opinion in Great Britain could not understand the sudden withdrawal of all co-operation in the difficult task of reconstruction after the war, the persistent demand that the war debts should be paid in full, the refusal not so much to join—for that was intelligible—but to co-operate in any way with the League of Nations.

But of late there has been a new note. Disappointment with the external policy of the United States has been swallowed up in the recognition that she has set a new economic standard in the world, and that her success in demonstrating to other nations the way to prosperity may be of more value than all the charitable assistance she might have rendered direct. People, too, now recognize that the United States is, beyond all doubt, the dominant economic power in the world.

To the thinking Briton the United States has made three great contributions to the progress of civilized man. The fathers of the Constitution discovered federalism, the system of government, thereby substituting law for war and great numbers of people within the frame of a single system of government, thereby substituting law for war as the method of settling their local problems or disputes. Federalism has spread to Canada and Australia, and more and more people are coming to see that it is the only real solution of the problem of Europe.

The second contribution was the demonstration that democracy was a stable and practical form of government. The Athenians were the first people to base the government of their tiny city state on popular sovereignty, but the experiment, brilliant as were its fruits, was overwhelmed by internal disintegration and attack from without. Parliamentary government was discovered in England, but till recently it rested upon an aristocratic rather than a democratic foundation. But it was not until after the United States Constitution had been brought into being that democracy in the modern sense of the word came permanently into its own.

The precepts of the French Encyclopedists and the teachings of Thomas Jefferson were first carried into effect on a continental scale when the authority of the Virginia dynasty lapsed, and Andrew Jackson and the pioneers of the West insisted that the people themselves should rule, even though they had to learn by their own mistakes. A century of experience has demonstrated to a skeptical world that democracy is the best form of government for a moralized and educated people, and the Great War has now made it the foundation of European government also. Recently it has dawned on the world that the United

States has made a third great contribution. She seems to have discovered how to secure steady employment and a steadily rising standard of living to all classes of the people; in other words, how to attain to democratize wealth. The nature of the secret is not yet clear, but people are coming to see that it has something to do with the fact that capital in America realizes that it cannot expect to win the rewards it seeks unless it can find employment and good wages for all the people, and whatever they may think about prohibition as a method of securing temperance, that the abandonment of alcoholism is an essential ingredient in industrial efficiency.

The key to America's success seems to me to lie in the extraordinary stimulus which its mental atmosphere gives to the individual to make the best of himself, and the opportunity which its Constitution and its democratic traditions give him to do so. Other nations may pride themselves upon their government, or their art, or their efficient organization; but America is first and foremost bent on making better, more independent men and women, knowing that if she can do that, much else will follow in its train.

The history of America is an interesting example of the truth that only by going out into the wilderness can new visions be seen and made true. The first great revelation of the moral law came because Abraham, and later Moses, left their own people to live alone. The first human society founded foursquare upon the moral law was made possible because the Israelites were willing to follow Moses into the desert.

The development of the common law, of the ideas of political liberty, of parliamentary government, of Puritanism, took place in Great Britain, largely because it was separated and protected from the political turmoil of the Continent of Europe by the Channel. Federalism, democracy and economic freedom were able to appear in the United States because the Puritans and others sought freedom to worship God and form a new society in an empty land far from the corruptions and oppressions of the Old World.

But today we have clearly entered into a new phase. There are now no empty lands left to occupy, and the discoveries of natural science are rapidly breaking down the isolation and geographical protection of more distant communities. It is curious to remember that Christianity was born, not in a desert or an isolated spot, but in what was then one of the busiest centers of trade and movement in the Roman Empire. Christianity was a gospel that was strong enough to thrive in and to transform the most highly organized civilization of the time, though it only half accomplished its mission before corruption set in.

This is now true of the United States also. Having brought her discoveries into manifestation and established them, she is being driven to preach the good news to all the world. Her pioneering age is over; she is inevitably destined to come out into world affairs, to face up to the new temptations and responsibilities which power and wealth will bring in their train, and to use that power and that wealth for the benefit of all mankind.

People in other lands are sometimes jealous of the peace and prosperity which America seems to have won with so little suffering and trouble in modern times. For she is in truth a blessed land. We can see the truth, perhaps, more easily when we let go of our nationalism and its limitations and consider the American people as but just one section of the great army of humanity moving onward in its search for happiness, prosperity and peace.

Then we can see what a wonderful blessing America is being made to give to the world. She has been given her peace and her happiness so that she could prove that world government and world peace can be established on a federal and democratic basis. That prosperity is really within the reach of all, if other peoples will only follow the same pathway that she has traveled. Truly, at the season of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its independence we all have reason to be grateful for America.

## The Week in Geneva

GENEVA

AFTER a month of cold and wet weather such as the oldest inhabitant of Geneva can scarcely remember, the sun finally came out and the weather became beautifully fine without being too hot. The Swiss who had been complaining that their tourist season had thus far been very disappointing began to hope that they would reap a fair harvest of visitors after all. Geneva in the meantime has nothing to grumble about, for during the last month or two, in addition to the usual crowd of visitors which the League attracts, the International Maritime Conference and the automobile exhibition have filled the hotels to overflowing. A great many cars were sold at the motor exhibition, especially of the smaller kind. There were altogether eighty-one exhibitors, representing eighty-three different makes of autos. France had twenty-nine and the United States twenty-eight stands. The fact that there were only three British firms exhibiting was the subject of much comment.

There has been an enormous increase in automobiles in Geneva since the League took up its quarters here, and in no other continental city, as far as the Motors correspondent knows, are there so many bicycles. The fares charged by the street cars are so high that many of the working classes have taken to wheels of their own. The result is that the street cars are run at a loss. They cover many miles and go far into the country. The overhead electric transit system of Geneva is indeed most convenient. Originally built with American capital, the tramways passed successively to a British and a Swiss company. It was hoped that when the League came to Geneva the cars would be full. But most of the Secretariat have their own cars or bicycles, and visitors, who are largely Americans, prefer taxicabs.

The small car, two-seater, or even the little aluminum auto with only one seat, is bought by everyone who can afford one, and now the automobile exhibition has given a fresh fillip to the purchase of cars. The roads are crowded during the week-ends that the canton authorities are discussing a plan for keeping a few quiet spots for the pedestrian where the automobile is to be forbidden to go on Sunday afternoons. This is an excellent idea, for there are few countries in the world where walking is so enjoyable as in Switzerland, if one can escape from the constant dust and noise of the automobiles.

It is only fair that the pedestrian who likes to take a stroll and enjoy the view without rushing past it should have a few of the side roads reserved for him, and it is hoped that the Department of Justice and Police, which has been instructed to discuss the matter with the municipal authorities, will not take long in coming to an arrangement to give the pedestrian what he wants. In the meantime the "Council of State" appeals to automobiles to avoid the by-roads, and warns them that if they exceed the speed limit on Sunday they will be severely dealt with.

The Swiss Government is naturally deeply concerned at the declaration of the Italian Government that no further Italian delegates will be sent to Geneva to attend conferences of the League of Nations unless assurances can be given that incidents such as occurred at the Fascist's fight with Geneva Socialists will not be repeated. The Federal Government has no power to prevent public meetings from being held in Geneva, but it did warn the Geneva authorities not to permit the Socialist meeting at which the fracas occurred. Motta now lays the blame on both sides, Socialists and Fascist, and he has suggested to the Geneva authorities that it would be a wise act on

their part to forbid any public meetings that are likely to lead to a disturbance of peace during the conferences of the League. The Geneva police are inclined to resent this as an infringement of their liberty, and since Fascist and anti-Fascist feelings run very high in Geneva, it is difficult to see how the Swiss Government can give the assurance which the Italian Government demands.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must reserve sole judgment of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his publication responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

## How History Is Repeating Itself

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In reading the speeches of Abraham Lincoln, I am impressed with the similarity between the slavery question of his day and the liquor issue of today.

Long before Lincoln's time, the conscientious people of the South, as well as of the North, realized that the institution of slavery was morally wrong. The framers of the Constitution realized it and recognized it as an evil they knew not well how to deal with, feeling, in the order of Providence, that the institution would be evanescent and pass away in the course of human events. They did not, however, reckon with the selfish interests engaged directly and indirectly with the traffic.

The Constitution forbade the importation of slaves after a certain date, but slaves were smuggled in just as liquor is today, in defiance of the Constitution. The slave barons of that day resented the inhibition just as the liquor barons of today resent the inhibition against the liquor traffic.

If the word "liquor" were substituted for the word "slavery" in the contentions of the period of Lincoln's political career, the similarity between the two issues would stand out. Politicians of that day, backed by selfish interests, made political capital out of the issue of slavery. The question was clouded by false issues and dishonest politicians hid behind the skirts of states' rights, of which there was no greater champion than Abraham Lincoln.

Speaking of the Fugitive Slave Law and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, Lincoln said, in his inaugural address, "They are as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself": placing the cause for lack of enforcement where it belongs, with the nullificationists. In this same speech Lincoln said: "A majority held in restraint by constitutional check and limitation, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does, of necessity, fly to anarchy or despotism."

The subterfuge resorted to in the name of states' rights is nothing new in this day. It was injected into the slavery question until it became threadbare, and in his mastery, consistent and logical manner, Lincoln unmasked this time and again until he disliked to reiterate it.

The same tactics to stamper the southern states into secession are being used today by dishonest politicians to subvert the Constitution and nullify an amendment which they have sworn to uphold.

The time is coming when a leader will arise and repeat with the immortal Lincoln: "You can have no conflict without yourselves being the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government: while I shall have the most solemn one to 'preserve,' 'protect' and 'defend' it."

History is repeating itself. E. F. F. St. Louis, Mo.